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Journal

U.S.A. ARCHITECTS' WAR FUND FOR R.I.B.A.

At a recent meeting of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, reported in the January number of *The Octagon*, it was decided that a fund should be raised by architects throughout the U.S.A. to be called the UNITED STATES ARCHITECTS' FUND FOR THE R.I.B.A. This fund is to be sent to the R.I.B.A. for use on terms not yet known to us. The appeal for contributions in *The Octagon* says: "Times may be hard for some of us here. They are a thousand times harder for our colleagues, the architects of Great Britain. . . .

"Make contributions as large as you can. Please hurry. We would like to close this collection before the end of February.

"(Signed) WILLIAM LESCAZE, *Chairman*."

A member serving in the Army wrote to the JOURNAL a short while ago asking for more about reconstruction. The JOURNAL of the Institute, he said, had become so severely practical that it lacked interest for those who, like the writer, could no longer practise as architects. Our trouble is that the JOURNAL, with the limited resources of 18 pages only, is like a man with 18 pence only to feed himself for a day: his choice must be "severely practical." Our first task is to decide what is the severely practical diet.

We have experienced (and not yet done with) the time when the JOURNAL had to give much space to problems of structure, A.R.P., and so on—this followed the earlier phase of the war, when the severely practical included a fair amount of speculative—and generally interesting—discussion on professional matters. Now we can meet our own desires to be severely practical and our correspondent's need for general discussion by responding to his and the general demand in the profession for articles on reconstruction. Reconstruction talk if it is to mean anything must be severely practical.

The present number of the JOURNAL is full of reconstruction—Alvar Aalto's stimulating thesis on the organisation of an international reconstruction and rehousing research organisation, Mr. Gibson's famous Coventry Report and Plan, the formation of the R.I.B.A. Reconstruction Committee, the predominance of the reconstruction theme in Lord Reith's House of Lords statement, and the President's Royal Society of Arts paper on the London of the Future (which will be reported at length in the next number)—these are all evidences of the thought that is being applied to reconstruction, and report of them here may go some way to meet the members' demands for reflection of the general interest here.

CIVIC BUILDING COUPN OFFICES ART GALLERY

VIEW FROM LADY HERBERTS GARDENS LOOKING SOUTH ACROSS POOL MEADOW

Drawings prepared in the City Architect's Office, Coventry, to illustrate the Report and Plan on Coventry redevelopment submitted to the City Redevelopment Committee and later accepted by the Council. Parts of the Report and an outline plan are reproduced later in this Journal. The drawings are not meant to convey any exact idea of what Mr. Gibson visualises as the post-war buildings of Coventry; rather they are intended as non-committal generalisations sufficient to show the relationships of sites and buildings.

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

A MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO LORD REITH BY THE WAR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Royal Institute of British Architects exists for the purpose of promoting the art of architecture in town and country.

In the work of post-war reconstruction every member of this Institute is directly interested ; for the problems of reconstruction are precisely those which come within the purview of the architect's professional activities. The Royal Institute as a whole, representative of the vast majority of the most fully qualified architects in the kingdom, feels its responsibilities in this matter towards the community whose interests in the field in question it—and it alone—is able to serve in a comprehensive and representative way.

The training and practical experience of the qualified architect bring him into contact not only with the design of buildings, but with major and ancillary problems connected with it. Town planning, transport, planning for industry, housing, finance, legal questions, organisation and administration of projects of construction are all matters which become daily familiar to architects with extensive practices. For the practice of architecture to-day is not confined solely to plan and elevation, still less to transforming works of practical building into ordered architectural coherence. The qualified architect is a man conversant with those same factual problems of broad aspect which confront a Minister of Works and Buildings, a Minister of Planning, a Minister of Reconstruction.

The policy of the Royal Institute of British Architects towards post-war planning and building is based on its long experience of ordered and effective approach towards problems of this kind. This experience leads conclusively to a few simple but important directives. Amongst these are the necessity (*a*) for policy to precede planning ; (*b*) for planning to precede execution ; (*c*) for work to be both conceived and executed through full utilisation of the trained technical skill of the professional and trade elements which comprise the building industry, and in accordance with a procedure the practical value of which has been proved by decades of experience.

The Royal Institute considers that architects are a vital part of the building industry, that its architect members form a learned society within this industry, through the nature of their training and calling, but that they remain fully cognisant of their role as creative working members of a great industrial community. The Royal Institute disassociates itself most categorically from any other points of view. It realises also that this is the occasion for the architect to take the lead among the other professions concerned in planning, designing and building for reconstruction. The policy of the Royal Institute, at this juncture which offers such wide possibilities for the improvement of living and working conditions, is that of co-operation with those Government agencies which are charged with a solution of the problems involved. It, therefore, offers its experience and assistance ; not only as a unit in building industry activities, but separately and parallel in its own specialised field.

The Royal Institute asks of the Minister of Works and Buildings that its offer of immediate assistance should not be considered as a routine or empty gesture of co-operation. As a unique body of technicians and specialists it has the right and duty to ask that on the problems of construction and reconstruction which concern the country it should be consulted, that its resources and experience should be utilised, and that Government policy should include consultation with the Institute as a preliminary to the making of far-reaching decisions on building and rebuilding policy.

It has a right and duty to ask that its machinery, well established as it is, should be utilised, and that any Government Department charged with fresh and inspiring problems concerning the country's welfare should be alive to the errors which have accompanied, and will always accompany, all attempts to short-circuit properly qualified advice and experience.

The problems involved in reconstruction, in particular, are so complicated that there is a danger of basic solutions being discarded in favour of experimentation based on untried assumptions : it will be fatally easy to bring about repetition of the mistakes which followed after the 1914-18 war. Questions of public authority, of control of licensing, of standards and standardisation ; those of transport, the location of industry, zoning in general, are but a few with which the Ministry has already, no doubt, been concerned, but which are also the concern of the Royal Institute, and upon which it holds views to which due weight should be accorded. It is concerned with all legislation, present and future, which affects those whose future building plans are already being formulated and who look to an early pronouncement on a policy which will define their rights and possibilities. It is concerned also with the necessity for providing an ordered transition back to civilian work on the cessation of hostilities. It is, above all, concerned with all plans and schemes for the betterment, through works and building, of conditions as they existed in the immediate pre-war period ; and it will view with alarm and disquiet any evidence of attempts to create such plans without proper consideration and without the guidance of those best qualified to assist in their formulation.

Members of the public are apt, at this time, to refer to the great opportunities, the splendid field of work, open to the architectural profession, and to the Royal Institute in particular. Alas, such opportunities can easily be nullified where the Government, through its appropriate Departments, does not show trust in its professional counsellors. The only true earnest of such trust would be a frank consultation over policy ; the importance of the common task warrants it.

The Royal Institute is setting up an *ad hoc* Committee whose sole duty will be to consider the problems of reconstruction, and invites the Minister to enable this Reconstruction Committee to function as it should by keeping it informed of those problems with which his Department, and the Institute, are both concerned, and by utilising it to assist him in the formulation of policy, rather than as an organ to be made aware only of policy already formulated.

The matters outlined in this memorandum are of vital interest to the Royal Institute, and it will be glad of an early opportunity of discussing with the Minister, through any medium which he may think most useful, the most practical method for co-operation.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

March 1941

LORD REITH'S CONSULTATIVE PANEL

The President has accepted Lord Reith's invitation to serve on the consultative panel which has been set up in the Ministry of Works and Buildings.

THE DUTIES OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS

The debate on Town and Country Planning and Reconstruction in the House of Lords on Wednesday, 26 February, on Lord Samuel's motion, gave Lord Reith a chance to describe in much greater detail than hitherto the scope of his duties as Minister of Works and Buildings. Originally Lord Reith was appointed to fulfil two tasks. The first was to be the Minister in charge of Building, to control building supplies and priorities, to hold the balance between competing service interests and, as head of the old Office of Works, to be in charge of what was Office of Works building. The second task was to help the Cabinet by studying and reporting on the problem of physical reconstruction. Physical reconstruction is partially a problem of structural reconstruction, fundamentally it is a problem of town and country planning, and it was with this that the greater part of Lord Reith's speech was concerned.

There had been considerable speculation on the relationship between Lord Reith's Ministry and the more recently established office, under Mr. Greenwood, with its vaguely defined functions as a " Ministry of Reconstruction," and fears had been expressed that conflict might arise between two offices whose fields would seem to overlap in so many respects. Lord Reith's first comment in his speech was on this subject, and he was able to define his own duties as " within the framework of the study of post-war problems to be undertaken by the Minister without Portfolio (Mr. Greenwood), and as " a special responsibility for seeing that all practical preparations were made now for the physical reconstruction of town and country. ' Physical Reconstruction ' was thus a definite and distinct section of post-war problems."

To help him he was selecting a consultative panel of a dozen to twenty individuals with special experience. The most significant remark in the speech was his statement that " the principle of planning " will be accepted as national policy, and that some central planning authority will be required. This is not all that the most far-seeing hoped for : the acceptance of " the principle of planning " as national policy means much or little, and is certainly not, except perhaps in intention, the same as the adoption of a policy of national planning. None the less, it is further than any Government has gone hitherto and, with the generous definition of the " principle " that we can expect from Lord Reith and which in considerable measure he gave in the debate, we can confidently expect as a result the adoption in fact of a progressive programme of national planning.

Immediate work was defined by Lord Reith as falling into three groups. First the measures necessary to prevent things being done now which would prejudice reconstruction. The first of these is the designing of a system of compensation and betterment and the suppression of anti-social land speculation. It is interesting to note the very wide measure of agreement that proper national planning requires some degree of national ownership of land, even Lord Brocket, representing the more conservative point of view in the debate, pleaded only against " wholesale nationalisation " as " not being for the good of agriculture or the countryside." Survey was being made in three heavily damaged test areas—Birmingham, Coventry and Bristol—to show up the legislative and administrative difficulties of planning.

The second group is research and information. More can be said about the work of this vastly important section of the Ministry later. The present programme is to include a national resources survey, survey of regionalism, the economics of urban redevelopment and research into building methods and materials. Also of great importance and coming into all groups of work is the question of industrial location which, it will be remembered, was the subject of the pre-war survey undertaken by Sir Montague Barlow's Commission which has provided the nearest thing we have to a " Charter of Planning " for Britain.

The last group concerns the system of planning ; the examination of defects in the existing system and of administrative machinery.

The debate—and particularly Lord Samuel's opening speech—provide architects interested in planning problems with the finest possible general view of opinion and opportunity in this country now. Lord Reith's last words in the debate were : " I am sure that the idea of a planned and ordered reconstruction is an incentive to and encouragement of war effort, and in fact a high and worthy war purpose itself."

AN R.I.B.A. RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE

On the recommendation of the Policy Committee the War Executive Committee have decided to appoint a Reconstruction Committee : **To consider and formulate the policy of the R.I.B.A. and Allied Societies on the subject of post-war reconstruction and planning in its widest aspect.**

The following have accepted the invitation to serve :

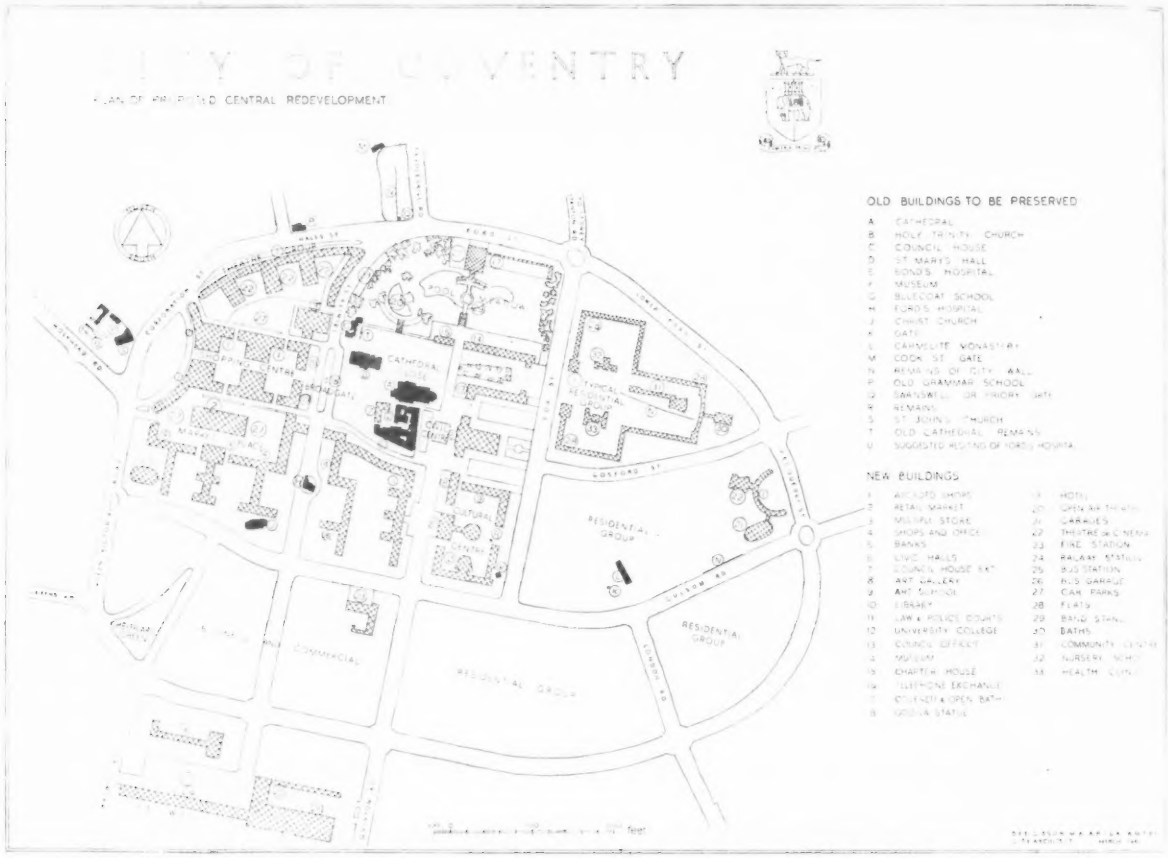
*The President (Chairman).
*The Hon. Secretary (Joint Hon. Secretary).
*The Hon. Treasurer.
Mr. D. L. Bridgwater [*A.*].
Mr. W. R. Davidge [*F.*].
*Wesley Dougill [*F.*].
Miss J. B. Drew [*A.*].
Mr. J. Murray Easton [*F.*].
Sir Banister Fletcher [*F.*]
Mr. E. Maxwell Fry [*F.*].
Mr. Stanley Hamp [*F.*].
*Mr. Joseph Hill [*F.*].
Mr. F. R. Hiorns [*F.*].
Mr. Charles Holden [*F.*].
G. A. Jellicoe [*F.*].
Mr. Julian Leathart [*F.*].
*Miss J. G. Ledeboer [*A.*].
Mr. Hubert Lidbetter [*F.*].
Mr. J. L. Martin [*A.*].
Mr. Brian Peake [*A.*].
*Mr. S. C. Ramsey [*F.*].
Professor C. H. Reilly [*F.*].
Professor A. E. Richardson [*F.*].
*Mr. Howard Robertson [*F.*], (Joint Hon. Secretary).
Mr. D. Roth [*A.*].
The Hon. Godfrey Samuel [*A.*].
Sir Giles Gilbert Scott [*F.*].
Mr. R. H. Sheppard [*A.*].
J. Alan Slater [*F.*].
Mr. C. G. Soutar [*F.*].
*Mr. Raglan Squire [*A.*].
Mr. Ralph Tubbs [*A.*].
Mr. A. H. Verstage [*A.*].

*The War Executive has decided that those marked *, if willing to serve, should form the Executive Committee of the Reconstruction Committee.*

In addition each of the Regional Reconstruction Committees to be set up jointly by the Allied Societies would appoint a representative to serve on the Reconstruction Committee.

It is also proposed that the Reconstruction Committee should appoint a Publicity Sub-Committee with the following terms of reference :

Generally to further interest in the work of the architectural profession, and in particular to spread the views of the R.I.B.A. on reconstruction.



RE-PLANNING OF COVENTRY

Extracts from Mr. Gibson's Report to the City of Coventry Re-development Committee

It should be remembered, however, that if the Committee should adopt one or other of these schemes [submitted to the Committee], that it would not necessarily form a part of any town-planning scheme which might ultimately be adopted, the point at this moment being to produce a scheme which would form the basis of an enquiry. It is fairly obvious, however, that the general ideas which are now being considered will probably have a considerable bearing upon any plan which might ultimately be agreed upon.

The rapid re-development of road transport and increase in population of recent years has brought an impossible state of congestion to the mediæval centre of Coventry, with its narrow, winding streets, lack of ring roads, and a road pattern devised for a walled city of a few thousand inhabitants, and extending along old country lanes and bridle paths.

The growth of the city as a large industrial centre with a high purchasing power has increased the land values in the centre to an extent which makes street widenings and re-development almost prohibitive. . . .

It would be folly to allow the new city to be re-built as before. Now is the opportunity, an opportunity which may never recur, to build a city designed for the future health, amenity and convenience of the citizens. The city is being made a test case . . .

THE PLAN

. . . The conception of the plan has been based around the fine Cathedral tower and spire, the Holy Trinity Church, St. Mary's Hall and the hill they crown, which is Coventry. The following are some of the most important points :—

TRANSPORT

A system of radial and ring roads has been formed, using existing roads wherever possible. This road system would allow easy traffic flow round the town, and would free the centre from undesirable heavy traffic. One of the ring roads connects the railway station with the radial roads, thereby providing easy transport for both passenger and goods traffic to any part of the city. Certain of the narrow and winding streets of the old city were considered redundant and have been omitted in the new road system, so providing new building sites of more convenient shapes.

The new roads have been planned with a view to accommodating the increased road traffic of the future, and the buildings have been well set back to provide ample parking, clear of the roads. . . . The question of space for cars is very important. . . . It would be fitting for the centre of the motor car industry to give a lead. . . . The bus routes have been arranged so that the passengers may alight within easy walking distance of their shops, business or amusements. Ample width is provided for covered bays for standing buses.

SHOPPING CENTRE AND RETAIL MARKET

Shopping Centre.—Necessarily the first reconstruction will be the shopping centre. . . . The plan suggested would allow for immediate

re-building when the war ends, thus the rateable value would be quickly restored . . . .

The design is based on the comfort and safety of the shoppers. All shopping may be done in arcades. There will be no crossing from one side of a traffic street to the other. . . . Service roads have been provided to each shop. . . . Ample car parking has been provided. . . . The scheme includes for large shops for the multiple stores and smaller shops for the individual traders.

Retail Market.— . . . The retail markets have been combined in one freestanding Market Hall in the Barracks Square. This will centralise marketing in close proximity to the shops. Ample parking facilities have been provided in the surrounding Square, which is bordered by shops and business premises.

Central Park and Civic Centre

The fine Cathedral spire, Trinity Church and the mediæval St. Mary's Hall form a group worthy of a fine display. An open green has, therefore, been planned around them, and it should again appear as it did in the days when Pool Meadow was a pool meadow. It is suggested that this central area, which originally contained several factories, should be opened out as a small central park, in which the new civic buildings could be suitably grouped, and from which magnificent views of the Cathedral and the new buildings could be obtained. Small areas of the central park could be screened with trees and could be used for parking cars.

The following buildings have been included in the Civic Centre : Library, Police Offices and Law Courts. Civic Hall, Museum, Municipal Offices, Adult Educational Institution, School of Art and Art Gallery.

. . . The Provost has told me that they hope to re-build the Cathedral, and that transepts will be required in the new building. If the Art Gallery remains on its present site such a proposal would not be possible.

Baths

The Priory Street Baths . . . are shown adjoining the present site in Pool Meadow. The pools have been arranged so that they face the central park, and they could be designed so as to be closed in winter and thrown open to the park in summer with a sliding roof. One pool has been included for children and one for adults. The café has been included in the building, and it overlooks the park and the Cathedral. . . .

Fire Station

A new central fire station has been planned on the new ring road . . . the ring road provides easy access to all parts of the city.

Ancient Monuments

Care has been taken to avoid disturbing ancient monuments, and wherever possible these have been incorporated as features in gardens. . . . Ford's Hospital could either be reconstructed on its present site, or it could be reconstructed in conjunction with Bond's Hospital, forming a mediæval group of interesting buildings.

Factories

All factories within the central area have been shown as having been removed to the factory zones.

Garages

Ramp garages have been provided at convenient points near the ring roads.

Cinemas and Theatres

A main entertainment area has been indicated along Corporation Street, where three cinemas or theatres have been sited. Sites in other parts of the core have been allocated for cinemas.

Hotels and Licensed Premises

Two new hotels could be provided in the new Broadgate buildings. . . .

Housing

There are many housing areas within the city core, which will require clearing in the near future. The solution to this problem is, in my opinion, to rehouse the people in the same areas in the form of neighbourhood units, comprising groups of houses and flats, each complete with nursery school, school, community centre, and clinic, and a few essential shops.

The rehousing in taller blocks releases land for open spaces and playgrounds and gardens, with the advantage that no child needs to cross a traffic route for school or play. It also prevents the spread of cities, with its attendant destruction of valuable agricultural land, the necessity for costly sewers and roads, and the waste and cost of transport.

Special Architectural Features

The main object has been to provide a frame round the old mediæval buildings, through which certain interesting vistas have been planned.

The new Broadgate should provide an imposing central square, with shops on the ground floor and restaurants on the first floor, overlooking the gardens and Cathedral.

Procedure and Finance

A complete scheme has been visualised so that the work which must necessarily proceed after the war will form a part of the unified whole. A planned city worthy of the new generation. Step by step, as existing buildings which are in the way become defunct, the ultimate plan can proceed.

A programme of buildings has been worked out to see how the various steps of the scheme could be reached without undue disturbance of existing usages. There are no difficulties which cannot be overcome in this direction.

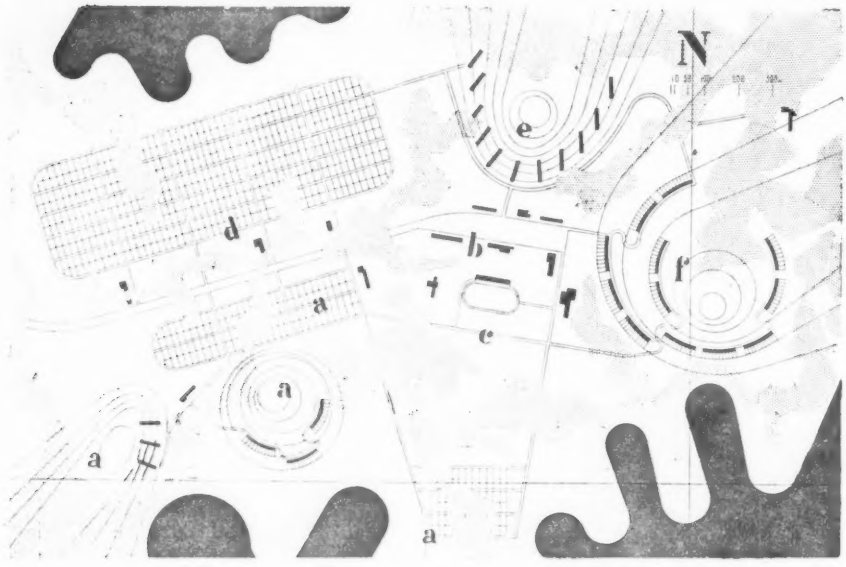
An outline re-planning has been prepared for the new areas which the Committee suggested should be added to the core. There has not been time, however, to incorporate these areas in this report.

The previous city centre was largely composed of two- and three-storey buildings. The suggested new buildings in the centre are about the height of the banks in Broadgate, being reduced a little in height as they get farther from the centre. It is, therefore, possible to retain the same amount of accommodation in the city, but of a better type with plenty of light and air, and space for parking between the buildings. This plan gives "site for height" and avoids congestion of buildings, whilst increasing the rateable value. The shopping area, with the improvements resulting from re-planning, should produce a much higher rateable value than before. The cost of constructing the buildings will be similar whatever the plan may be, although if anything it will be more economical to build in more continuous larger blocks than in many individual small buildings. The cost of the buildings need not, therefore, be considered at the moment.

It should be realised that the complete scheme which has been indicated will take some years to mature. By re-building on bombed sites only it will be possible to see a really worthwhile part of the new City Centre carried out ; this could proceed immediately the war is over. Stages of development have been worked out on a suggested period of fifty years to ensure that all future development conforms to the basic plan. It is evident that a great deal of work will be necessary in connection with the re-development and I would like to see an office started where a joint staff of architects and engineers could work without being disturbed.

. . . . . .

We have an opportunity in front of us that has never occurred before, born, it is true, out of a catastrophe of colossal magnitude, but an opportunity to be grasped with both hands. Let it not be said by future generations that the people of Coventry failed them when the ideal was within their reach.



SCHEME OF AN EXPERIMENTAL TOWN, COMBINED WITH COMMERCIAL SUBDIVISION

This map shows in a schematic way all the necessary elements of a complete town. When built, the various units will have to follow naturally local conditions and actual topography. The map shows the following units: *a* is the experimental part of the town consisting of one-family houses, row houses and apartment houses. Units *d* (one-family houses), *e* (small apartment houses) and *f* (row houses) show additional buildings which will be erected after the models developed in the experimental section as a usual real estate operation or with governmental subsidy, *b* is the community centre, and *c* school and athletic field

ALVAR AALTO [*Hon.Corr.M.*]

RESEARCH FOR RECONSTRUCTION

REHOUSING RESEARCH IN FINLAND

Mr. Alvar Aalto [Hon.Corr.M.], after a time in America at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is now back in Finland. The following article describes an organisation which Mr. Aalto proposes should be set up, centred in, say, the United States, to carry out large-scale experimental housing in countries suffering war damage. This scheme, originally privately printed in the U.S.A., is reprinted here by permission

Here emphasis is laid on the building activity in connection with the reconstruction problems being currently produced by the European War, mainly because of the opportunities they offer for large-scale housing. But this scheme is offered strictly in the spirit of a suggestion, not as a carefully formulated plan. If it succeeds in stimulating an eventually productive discussion of the possibilities of such a project, in doing so it will have served a valuable purpose.

A NEW PROBLEM CREATED BY THE PRESENT WAR

Years ago one of the first organised efforts to mitigate the sufferings that grew out of modern warfare led to the foundation of the International Red Cross. To-day there is no question of the high humanitarian contribution of this undertaking. Out of the last World War a new problem developed outside the strict province of Red Cross activity. This was the problem of resettling refugees and transplanting various political and ethnic groups in the realignment of international boundaries. From a humanitarian viewpoint, the work in this field accomplished by leaders such as Fridtjof Nansen stands only second to that of the Red Cross. Each war brings its own problems to be solved. And new forms of human activity grow up to meet new needs.

The present war—"total war"—has already shown the sort of problem it is carrying along in its wake. It is an old problem which has taken a new aspect due to its increased scale, that is to say, the number of human beings involved. The scale of the problem indicates the scale of the activity required to meet it.

The nature of to-day's problem

To-day one sees that the root disaster of this war is the unprecedented destruction of human dwellings that is being effected, from great cities to the humblest shelters, and the consequent disruption of the social group. This war is destroying the first and oldest human protection—the home and the community—and is being effected on such a scale that life in certain areas has become practically impossible. For example, in a city of Eastern Finland 149 houses were destroyed in an hour's time, while many small Norwegian mountain villages were completely wiped out with equal rapidity.

The fact is that the technique of the present war destroys more buildings in non-military areas than it does human beings. The population feels the full weight of the present war first of all in this indirect way—through the destruction of its homes.

There are few climates in the world where society can exist without the protection afforded by buildings. The result of a lack of such protection will be epidemics and other war and post-war sufferings in catastrophic proportions.

Reconstruction and building activity on a large scale is, therefore, an absolute necessity. This, if it is done with both speed and efficiency, will be the most helpful activity in the present situation.

The lesson of former attempts

At the close of the last war a similar need of reconstruction existed. Compared with to-day's need the problem of twenty years ago was minor. But, for all that, the slow, unmethodical mode of reconstruction employed in Belgium and in certain parts of France doubtless was in great part responsible for the epidemics that had such tragic consequences during that period. And the physical sufferings imposed on the inhabitants of many of the war-torn regions by the makeshift character of these first barrack-shelters probably played a serious psychological role in fostering social unrest among these people.

Now there are again signs that a similar sort of clumsy, unsystematic approach to reconstruction may be undertaken. But there is a grave difference in the present crisis which must be kept in mind. To-day mistakes such as were made after the last war will be a hundred times more costly due to the difference in the scale of destruction.

Organisation a necessity

To-day Red Cross activity and that of many other relief groups offering direct aid to suffering humanity is highly organised.

But, there are still no organisations or group-efforts aimed directly at discouraging haphazard, unscientific reconstruction activities.

To-day, compared with other forms of destruction, the indirect threat to human life through the destruction of even man's most elemental shelters is proportionately many times greater than it was after the last war. This is why organisation of scientific and humanitarian methods of combating this indirect disaster is vitally and urgently necessary.

An organised, scientifically conducted work of reconstruction must be undertaken in connection with a laboratory centre where the most desirable methods of meeting actual building problems may be studied.

ARCHITECTURAL RESEARCH AND THE POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS

From a structural viewpoint the problem of post-war reconstruction is closely related to ordinary peacetime housing problems. In times when the cultural development maintains an even tenor the organisation of social groups and buildings also grows evenly and harmoniously. In times when the basic character of the cultural structure changes abruptly, due to the more speedy development of certain elements of society than others, the organisation of human dwellings, of cities and even patterns of living, become confused, uneven and full of conflicting currents. In such times there is especially need for some controlling body or group.

The human factor

There has always been a great deal of attention given to technical research in building. This, however, has most frequently taken the character of a stress on separate details without any scientific attempt to study them in their direct relation to human life. There has never been a large and scientifically conducted research centred immediately around human needs in building problems.

Now if building activities are frequently haphazard and confused in peace times, it is clear that in building periods like that of post-war reconstruction the activity will be even more confused and wasteful.

Post-war reconstruction problems of earlier wars in comparison with those of the present one were elementary. Consequently, to-day the mistakes committed through haphazard building will have much more disastrous effects on the growth of society in the future. Therefore we should build on the experience of similar situations of the past an activity which will give assistance in the present crisis and change the former unplanned approach to reconstruction to a more methodical one.

The problem in the past

The period of social construction which in most ways resembles our present period are certain stages of frontier colonisation. In colonisation building periods—that of the American Gold Rush, for example, in spite of its exaggerated character—we see certain similarities with the conditions that face us to-day.

In such periods of rough colonisation we have a crude development of the social unit. In the first phase of such colonisations buildings take the character of hastily constructed primitive shelters—temporary barracks. These barracks, however, will not meet the demands of a more highly organised mode of living. As a result they have to be torn down and replaced by buildings of a more permanent character. This second town in its turn usually lacks the qualifications for supporting a higher standard of living. As a result a third town often has to be built. Sometimes even this has to be demolished to make room for the step towards a more highly developed form of society. The wasteful character of such a process of demolition and reconstruction in wave after wave is obvious.

The time element

Now, in both the case of colonisation building and of post-war reconstruction, speed is clearly a vital consideration. The buildings were needed for immediate use. Construction under temporal pressure may be a feature also in ordinary peacetime housing projects, we have an example of it in a Government project such as the Russian Five Year Plan. Yet in such cases, even if we admit that the quantity of building aimed at has been very great and the time for the work frequently limited, the result rarely matches the original aims. In many cases the original plan gives way to confusion and makeshift solutions. The lack of regard for the natural organic growth of the social community is fundamentally to blame. But makeshift solutions for the sake of speed are also economically unsound. They do not accord with the fundamental principles of good organisation. In the present situation, with a building problem of the magnitude of that which now faces us, such an approach would be disastrous.

Still the magnitude of to-day's catastrophe makes speed once again a vital consideration. Therefore, it is up to us to create a system where the restrictions of time will receive an equal consideration with such other factors as the satisfaction of biological needs and the need for permanency. But the desire for speed in construction must not receive such an emphasis as to eclipse the other two factors and bring back the barrack-shelter situation.

A programme to permit expansion

To satisfy the need for human shelter in an organic way we must first of all devise a shelter which will provide the essentials of protection for the individual family and for the community. At the same time it should be possible for this shelter to develop, step by step, with the social group.

In the present situation there is immediate need for an elementary human shelter that can be produced in large quantities. But at the same time, the permanent character of human life requires that such shelters should be of a nature that they may be developed into shelters on a higher level—that is to say, be turned into " homes."

Therefore, our problem to-day must envisage three factors, each of which must receive equal consideration. Our problem demands :

(*a*) speed of construction
(*b*) satisfaction of biological needs
(*c*) construction which will envisage a degree of permanency.

By this last feature, permanency, we should understand a possibility of expansion in step with the needs of a developing society—a system of construction that would not require demolition and reconstruction with each step in the progress of the communal unit.

The "growing house"

The prime objective then should be a building system which would provide a community, first, the most elementary protection and then gradually more and more fully developed forms of human dwellings. Our ideal should be a "growing house" so constructed that higher levels of the living standard can be reached and developed without the destruction of any part of the first elementary constructions or the elementary communal skeleton first worked out.

This means we should give the people, first of all, walls, a roof, and a primitive system of ordinary services. In the next step the construction will be developed to a higher degree. This procedure should be maintained until the house, in the final building period, will have reached the quality of a complete human "home."

Different forms of utilities should follow the same line of development; for example, first, a primitive type of temporary heating system, then later a more fully developed one. Other supply services which in the primitive stage will be collective for the sake of economy or facility of construction, will later be worked out on a private or individual basis. Sanitary equipment, especially, will follow this line: in the first phase hygienic conveniences will be established on a collective basis and later on the basis of a smaller social unit such as the family.

Each of these stages of development can and should constitute a development of earlier forms rather than a replacement of them.

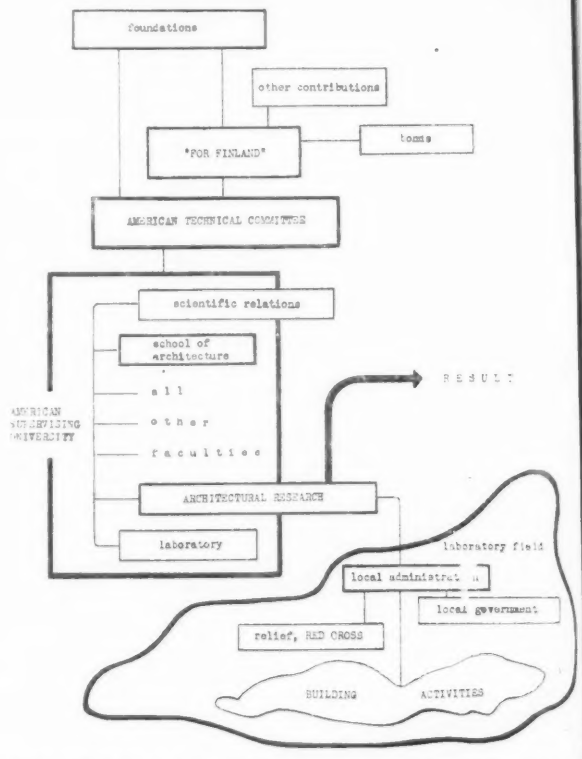
The desirable plan of construction should permit a biological growth of the social unit without requiring the usual wave after wave of demolition and rebuilding.

The social group

Such a system will not confine itself merely to construction or to the problem of the individual house. It is a question that covers the whole field of human society from the planning of the community with its problems of traffic, sewage, and the like, down to new forms of houses—even to patterns of living. It covers the question of harmonious transition from the first primitive solutions of utility and shelter problems on a collective basis, to a higher development of them for smaller units within the social group. In this way the problem also embraces questions of the protection of the individual's privacy and that of small social units against the pressure of larger groups in collective living.

The need of a testing ground

An experimental housing group must be built to embrace a number of houses of different types as well as all essential constructions needed for serving a community on a collective-living basis. This "experimental group" must be large enough to include all the buildings necessary for a careful study of the essential problems of a normal community.



The following is a possible scheme of organisation for such a project

At the end of the first building period we should have a communal unit embracing both primitive shelters and a higher development of the same. After the first "building period" this laboratory group will be turned over as dwellings for families and individuals to serve as a living centre for refugees.

In this way the laboratory field then begins to fulfil its task directly to humanity.

During the second phase or "dwelling period" the field will be kept under scientific observation while further developments will be watched. And the results of observation on this period, like those of the "building period," will be published and distributed for academic and scientific use.

THE ORGANISATION

If really good results are to be obtained this research work must be the product of a world-wide organisation working in many different countries, under many different conditions, but with its centre in an industrialised and scientifically progressive country, for example, the United States.

Such an organisation must be politically independent and must have no connection with local commercial building enterprises. It must be free to co-operate with any local building activities of a suitable character in a given location.

The main purpose of such an organisation is to be able to give real aid in an emergency completely independent of local conditions, just as the Red Cross aims at doing. But at the same time this organisation must have a creative end. Its aim is not merely to alleviate temporary sufferings, but beyond that to work out of the opportunity provided it by the present crisis new forms for normal peacetime housing—forms that will have a more profoundly humane and scientific justification.

To achieve the proper results the organisation and its subsequent research work must be directed, or at any rate supervised, by an American University or Technical Institute where technical and scientific faculties are available and can collaborate. This is important because the planning, supervision and observation of the experimental and research work in the field and the combination and analysis cannot be satisfactorily effected without the aid of various scientific and technical groups or experts.

A centre for the collection of the data obtained must be located in this same University or Technical Institute in the form of an "Institute for Architectural Research." The parent Institute will have to deal only with technical and humanitarian issues—not with financial problems.

The Institute will be primarily a scientific centre where all results obtained through the field work are collected, analysed and published. The actual research work of the Institute will be done in the field, in different countries under conditions differing as widely as possible in order that a variety of results may be obtained for comparison. The completed research building groups will still be kept under observation by the Institute for a certain time after the termination of the building period.

These research groups will be parts of housing areas, or building projects aimed first at satisfying humanitarian needs and only secondarily at commercial objectives, should they exist.

To make the plan financially feasible the Institute will be authorised to enter into agreements with Foundations and with local authorities.

The Institute will also serve a teaching end in arranging practical research work in the field for graduate scholars and in the undergraduate preparation of students for this activity.

INTRODUCTION TO PROGRAMME

To illustrate the manner in which this plan might be put in work, we will take Finland to-day as a typical research field. We take Finland merely for the sake of a concrete example and also because it happens to be the terrain with which the writer is personally most familiar. From a practical point of view, Finland offers special opportunities for a research work of this character : rich topographical variations ; a building industry developed in keeping with other productive activities of the country ; extremely low costs for all kinds of building in relation to existent conditions in other countries and a comparatively high standard of living. However, it must be understood that such an approach is not intended to limit the field of such work to any particular country.

On this basis we may assume that the initial research field is to be established in Finland in a district designated by that country's Government. It should be located north of the capital, Helsinki. It should be conveniently accessible to the capital itself, to the industrial areas close to the capital as well as to certain smaller industrial towns. At the same time it must have ready communication with one of the larger agricultural areas. The location is very important because the houses to be constructed in this research field are afterwards to be used for ordinary dwellings. Therefore good connections with several industrial centres and agricultural areas are vitally necessary.

The research field, during the work and all activity in connection with it, is to be under the joint supervision of an American University or Technical Institute and a local committee including representatives of the supervising research Institute and the State of Finland.

All technical advisers in the local committee are to be approved by the supervising American University or Technical Institute.

The area for the research field is to be provided by the Finnish State for this purpose without any expense to the collaborating American University or Technical Institutes. Highways and principal streets, electrical power will be arranged for by the local authorities.

The area for research construction will cover at least 200 acres, excluding highways.

The local staff, including a chairman responsible to the collaborating American University or Technical Institute, is to have headquarters at Helsinki as well as on the building field itself. A part of the staff is to be comprised of American graduate architects and graduate engineers maintained by American travelling scholarships. The chairman of this committee is to be responsible for the academic assignment of work to the student members of his staff.

The research field will be divided into five sections which when completed will constitute a communal unit.

The research work will be carried on independently in each section, but with a view always to the co-ordination of the sections.

SECTION I

The embryo human shelter

The work in this section will deal mainly with experiments in minimum dwellings as temporary shelters for families of various sizes and for single individuals. The location, planning and construction are to be of such character that buildings suitable for a permanent mode of living may be developed without demolition of the basic structures or serious changes in the general plan.

Part of the work will be related to the problem of grouping primitive shelters so that several of them may form a complete family unit. Another part of the work will be related to the problem of transportable elementary shelters. Special attention will be given to technical problems such as the study for suitable foundations to make building independent of seasonal conditions, climatic conditions, and the like.

This section will contain the following buildings :

12 units (1). The problem of absolute minimum shelter to be examined through one room unit-cells.

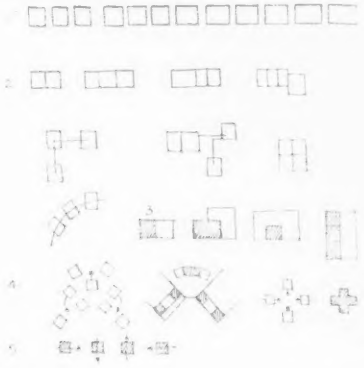
8 units (2). Combination of different cells into a primitive 2, 3 and 4 room shelter.

4 units (3). Development of (1) and (2) by additional building into more complete shelters. Each finished unit will be at a different stage of development.

6 units (4). Group buildings of embryo shelters with a semi-collective living-room which later can be used as private living-room of one family. Each finished unit will be at a different stage of development.

4 units (5). Transportable buildings of type (1) and (2).

Two-thirds of the above buildings will be prefabricated ; one-sixth will be assembled by unskilled workers from factory made standard units and another sixth will be built by local craftsmen.



SECTION II

The one-family house ; a product of prefabrication and industry

In this section the main problem of building, period by period, will be examined. All buildings will have fixed sizes and they will meet different levels of living standards.

There will be the following points of research :

(*a*) Examination of the minimum standard : the most primitive form a house can have and be suitable for healthy living for a short period.

(*b*) Examination of several houses showing different stages of development from a primitive to a complete house.

(*c*) Examination of the relationship between individual and collective living. Examination of what services can be collective during the first period and for what size groups of buildings and families. Transformation of this system of collective services step by step into a system of services for smaller groups and individuals.

(*d*) Examination of the same problems in (*c*) in connection with town planning. In the first period there will be a simple system of roads and streets ; to be developed later into a system more suitable for individual living.

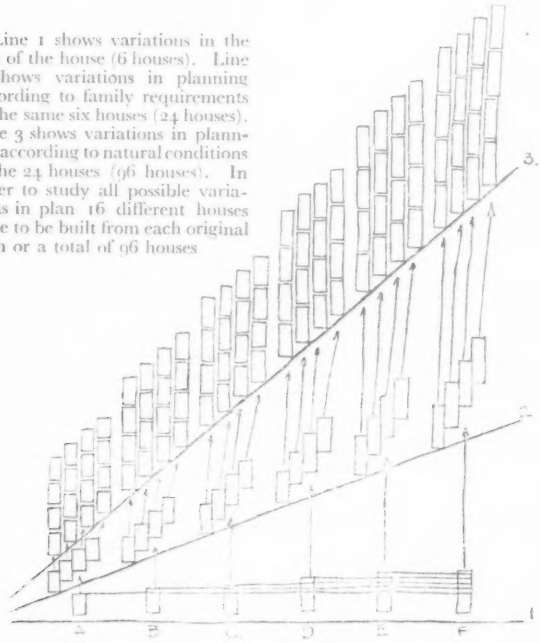
(*e*) Questions dealing with the shortage of materials in post-war periods ; for example, the examination of possibilities of installing temporary heating systems in such a way that they need not be later destroyed.

All these problems will be examined with standardisation and industrial production as the chief consideration.

Standardisation here does not mean a formal one with all houses built alike. Standardisation will be used mainly as a method of producing a flexible system by which the single house can be made adjustable for families of different sizes, various topographical locations, different exposures, views, etc.

This means that practically every house will be different from the next in spite of the fact that there will be a strict standardisation of elements and building cells.

Special attention will be given in this section to such a system of standardisation permitting flexibility.



Line 1 shows variations in the size of the house (6 houses). Line 2 shows variations in planning according to family requirements of the same six houses (24 houses). Line 3 shows variations in planning according to natural conditions of the 24 houses (96 houses). In order to study all possible variations in plan 16 different houses have to be built from each original plan or a total of 96 houses

Sixteen units are to be built in this section in each of six types, (*a*) to (*f*).

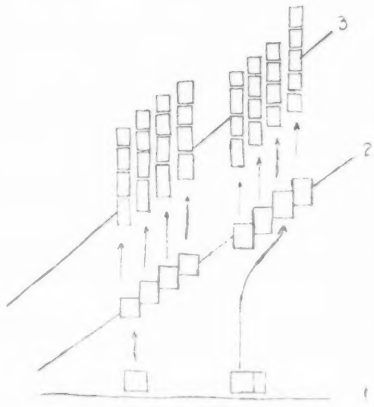
One unit of each of the above types to be used for special laboratory purposes (6 units).

The types (*a*) (*b*) (*c*) (*d*) (*e*) and (*f*) are all of various sizes with variations of from 450 square feet of net area to 800 square feet. The size of each of these types will depend on the size and character of the different families.

Different stages of development demonstrating the flexibility of standardisation will be carried out in accordance with schedules hereto attached.

A temporary field laboratory for the test of technical details will be established in connection with this section. (1 unit.)

Nine units will be built for collective services.



Line 1 shows variations in the size of the house (2 houses). Line 2 shows variations in planning according to family requirements (8 houses). Line 3 shows variations in planning according to natural conditions (32 houses). In order to study all possible variations in plan 16 different houses have to be built from each original plan or a total of 32 houses

SECTION III

The one-family house ; a combination of industrially made units assembled by unskilled workers

The third section will cover the same purposes as Section II, but the difference is to be in the method of assembling. All together thirty-two (32) units will be built, with the same variations in size and location as in Section II.

Three units are to be built for collective services.

SECTION IV

The one-family house built with the aid of local craftsmen

In this section factory made standards will be used only in the smallest possible quantity.

Special research will be carried on in this section to explore the combination of permanent and temporary buildings in accordance with the following schedule. 32 units will be built :

(16 units)	16 units with the same variations as in Section II.
(8 units)	8 units showing a combination of temporary and permanent houses.
(8 units)	8 special units for examination of transportable houses of larger size than in Section I.
(1 unit)	1 unit for collective services.

SECTION V

Row houses on level and sloping grounds

In this section five different apartment houses will be built to examine the important problem of building step by step. (5 units.)

The research field in this section begins with two types of houses : the terraced row houses on sloping ground (3 units with 6 dwellings in each unit) ; and row houses on level ground combining concrete, brick and wood (3 units with 20 dwellings in each unit).

It is estimated that these five units are enough for examining the problem of the growing house ; however, it is more important here to examine the problems particular in row houses.

A special part of the research in this section will be the examination of the use of pre-fabricated systems and pre-fabricated units as part of row houses and apartment houses.

This will cover the difficult question of combining pre-fabricated elements with local materials.

All of the above-mentioned houses are to be built with the ultimate purpose of investigating the possibilities of providing the maximum privacy in single family units.

Half of this group of apartments will be built for the investigation of the most primitive stage and half will show various developed forms of higher living standards.

ESTIMATE OF COST

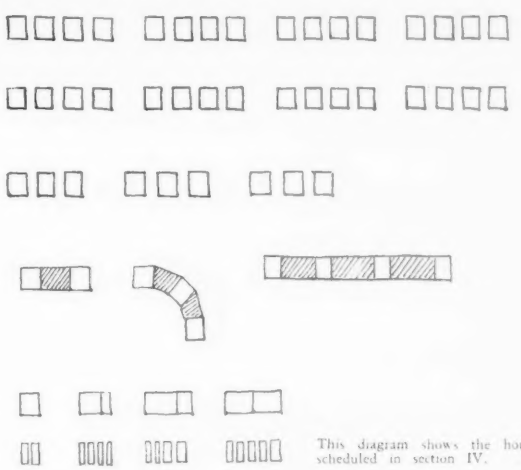
The following estimate of the cost of the Experimental Town is necessarily approximate. Based on previous work in the same country, it shows what can be done in one year with a working capital of $200,000 and additional loans of about $350,000.

Sections IV and V are the most flexible of the programme ; they can be increased or reduced without any serious changes in the general programme.

a)	Preparation of final schedules and estimates and all preliminary work before the beginning of the building activity in the experimental field		$ 8,500
b)	Planning and supervising in the experimental field.		
	(1) Offices and laboratories, office, and drafting materials for one year ..	$4,000	
	(2) Laboratory staff : specialists, assistants, draftsmen, labourers, secretaries and office assistants $20,500		
	Miscellaneous expenses .. 2,500	23,000	
	(3) Specialists and assistants at the building field	7,200	
	(4) Labour and building materials for the erection of buildings scheduled in Section I	20,400	54,600
	(The laboratory workers and assistants mentioned in "(3)" and "(4)" are to be employed partly for model and sample construction and partly for work in the experimental field, as a permanent staff of workers can be used economically only if there is building activity to absorb their services when laboratory work is not in progress.)		
c)	All other building work in the experimental field except Section I.		

Section II. 96 different houses will be built in groups of 16 houses. In each group of 16 houses there will be 4 different stages of the growing house, each stage represented by 4 houses.

Type			
A	16 houses estimated at $25,600		
B	„ „ „ „ 25,600		
C	„ „ „ „ 27,200		
D	„ „ „ „ 27,200		
E	„ „ „ „ 28,800		
F	„ „ „ „ 28,800	$163,200	
	Special laboratory work for this section	8,000	
	Collective buildings	4,000	
	Roads, utilities, etc.	16,000	$191,200
	Section III. 32 houses will be built divided in groups of 16 as in Section II. The groups are estimated as the medium size groups of Section II from $27,200 to $28,800.		
	Total of 32 houses	$56,000	
	Special laboratory work of this section	3,000	
	Collective buildings	2,000	
	Roads, utilities, etc.	4,000	65,000



This diagram shows the houses scheduled in section IV.

	Section IV. In this section there is no special laboratory work.		
	16 houses estimated at ..	$32,000	
	16 houses forming 8 units combined with temporary houses ..	35,000	
	8 movable houses	6,000	
	Collective buildings	1,500	74,500
	Section V.		
	Terraced apartment houses (3 units)	$60,000	
	Row houses (3 units)	90,000	
	Special laboratory work in this section	6,000	
	Roads, utilities, etc.	11,000	167,000 497,700
	Grand total of (*a*) (*b*) and (*c*)		$560,800

In the above estimate it is suggested that the Experimental Town will be built from funds of combined Foundations grants and an international or domestic loan approximating 60 per cent. of the total cost. The houses when completed will represent at least an actual value of 75 per cent. of the total cost.

The cost of the grounds is not included in this estimate ; it is expected that it will be granted by the local authorities.

The local authorities will put into immediate use the technical results of the Experimental Town by building neighbouring units.

The builders of the Experimental Town will make an agreement with the local authorities concerning the use and the financial management of the total unit. Aggregate rental income in excess of 60 per cent. of the cost should be used for future field experiments.

It should be noted that these estimated costs are based on an average between the cost of the fully finished house and the cost of the house in the first stage of development.

It is clear that a reasonable laboratory result can be achieved with a less complete system than that outlined above, i.e., the majority of the houses will be in the first stage of development only, with few examples of the fully finished house completed.

With the comparatively low costs of organised building construction in Finland (there are examples of equal sized houses costing as little as $800.00), it is thought that fairly acceptable results can be achieved for an estimated total of $150,000 active capital and $200,000 in additional loans.

MEMBERS SERVING WITH THE FORCES

This thirteenth list of members serving with the Forces includes only the names of members whose *rank and unit* have been notified to the R.I.B.A. It is impossible to guarantee complete accuracy. We shall be glad to receive corrections and additions. Promotions notified to the R.I.B.A. are recorded. For much of this information we cannot be dependent on the serving members themselves and so must rely on the kindness of their friends and relations.

COMMENDED

KELLY, G. S. [*A.*], Lieut. R.E. "Mentioned in Despatches" for distinguished services in the field, March-June 1940.

PRISONER OF WAR

DOWN, A. F. [*Student*], Prisoner of War in Germany.

UNITS AND RANKS OF SERVING MEMBERS

ABBOTT, H. D. [*Student*], Gnr. R.A.
ALLEN, T. P. [*A.*], L/Bdr. R.A.
ALWARD, W. W. [*A.*], Lt.-Col., New Brunswick Medium Coast Brigade.
APPS, L. MASON [*A.*], Pilot Officer R.A.F.V.R.
ARMSTRONG, D. F. [*Student*], A.C.2 R.A.F.
BARRETT, W. H. [*A.*], S/Sgt. R.E.
BARTON, J. C. [*A.*], Gnr. Royal Australian Artillery.
BATES, S. H. [*Student*], Pte. R.A.O.C.
BELL, T. F. [*Student*], A.C. R.A.F.
BENINGTON, P. H. [*A.*], 2nd Lt. R.A.O.C.
BOGER, R. C. D. [*A.*], Lieut. R.E.
BOOTH, DAVID [*A.*], Officer Cadet R.E.
BOWYER, ROY [*A.*], Gnr. R.A.
BOXALL, G. C. [*A.*], Capt. R.A.
BRADSHAW, S. W. [*A.*], u/t Air Observer R.A.F.
BRAGG, STANLEY E. [*A.*], S/Sgt. R.E.
BRUNTON, J. H. [*Student*], 2nd Lieut. R.A.
BUNNEY, M. J. H. [*A.*], Pilot Officer R.A.F.V.R.
BUTLER, R. M. C. [*F.*], Spr. R.E.
BUTTRICK, W. T. [*A.*], L/Cpl. R.A.C.
CAVE, REGINALD W. [*A.*], S/Sgt. R.E.
CHARLEWOOD, G. E. [*F.*], Capt. Royal Northumberland Fusiliers.
CHARLTON, F. L. [*F.*], 2nd Lt. R.E.
CLARK, J. F. [*Student*], Cadet R.A.F.V.R.
CLARK, R. W. [*Student*], A.C.2 R.A.F.
CLAYTON, K. W. [*Student*], L/Cpl. R.E.
CLAYTON, R.W. [*Student*], Pte. R.A.
CLOSE, H. F. B. [*L.*], Spr. R.E.
COMPER, J. B. S. [*F.*], Flt.-Lieut. R.A.F.V.R.
COUTTS, D. H. [*Student*], A.C.2 R.A.F.
COX, J. H. [*A.*], Tpr. R.A.C.
CRAMMOND, M. McP. [*Student*], Gnr. R.A.
CRANE, A. T. [*Student*], Spr. R.E.
CRAVEN, A. D. [*Student*], Tpr. Household Cavalry.
CRICKMAY, C. R. [*A.*], Pilot Officer R.A.F.
CRICKMAY, HUGH W. [*A.*], 2nd-Lieut. R.A.
DAKIN, A. J. [*Student*], Gnr. R.A.
DARBYSHIRE, T. S. [*F.*], Capt. R.E.
DARROLL, W. W. [*A.*], S/Sgt. Q.S.C. Directorate of Works.
DAVIS, D. I. STRATTON [*A.*], Gnr. R.A.
DAWKINS, LINDSAY C. [*A.*], Flt.-Lieut. R.A.A.F.
DAYKIN, ALEC [*A.*], L/Cpl. R.E.
DUNTON, J. G. [*A.*], Cadet R.A.
EASTON, KENNETH [*A.*], Spr. R.E.
EGAN, M. H. [*A.*], Lieut. R.E.
FARMER, H. C. [*F.*], Lieut. R.N.V.R.
FLETCHER, M. RAINSFORD [*L.*], Capt. R.E.
FOOTE, G. E. [*A.*], Tpr. City of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters).
FORBES, J. M. [*Student*], Gnr. R.A.
FRY, F. S. [*A.*], Pilot Officer R.A.F.V.R.
GALLOWAY, W. B. [*A.*], S/L/Bdr. R.A.
GARTHSIDE, ERIC [*A.*], Pilot Officer R.A.F.V.R.
GATES, A. G. [*Student*], O/Sea/Stwd. R.N.
GILBERT, J. G. [*Student*], Pte. Pioneer Corps.
GLENDAY, W. L. [*Student*], Sgt. 1st Tyneside Scottish (Black Watch).
GLOAG, H. L. [*Student*], Lieut. R.E.
GNEDITCH, GEORGE [*A.*], 2nd Lieut. Northamptonshire Regt.
GRAY, J. I. S. [*Student*], L/Cpl. R.E.
GRIFFITHS, GORDON H. [*F.*], Lieut. R.E.
GRIGGS, CYRIL [*Student*], Gnr. R.A.
HAGGAR, A. A. [*A.*], Officer Cadet R.E.
HAINS, E. P. [*Student*], A.C.2 R.A.F.V.R.
HAMMOND, G. N. [*Student*], A.C.2 R.A.F.
HARLAND, P. J. B. [*F.*], Lieut. R.E.
HARRIS, M. H. [*Student*], O Tel. R.N.
HARTLEY, W. DAVID [*F.*], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
HASELDINE, C. F. W. [*F.*], Major R.E.
HATTON, B. E. [*A.*], Sub-Lieut. R.N.V.R.
HAWKINS, F. F. [*Student*], Sub-Lieut. R.N.V.R.
HEMMINGS, W. J. [*A.*], S/Sgt. R.E.
HENMAN, G. S. [*Student*], Spr. R.E.
HERNE, I. A. C. [*Student*], Cadet O.C.T.U. R.E.
HILTON, R. F. [*Student*], 2nd-Lieut. Royal Corps of Signals.
HIRD, J. G. [*A.*], Spr. R.E.
HIRST, J. S. [*A.*], Lieut. R.E.
HITCH, H. J. [*A.*], A.C.2 R.A.F.
HOBBISS, M. A. H. [*A.*], Capt. R.A.
HODGSON, J. E. [*A.*], Spr. R.E.
HOGBEN, D. A. [*A.*], Cpl. Pioneer Corps.
HOLLAND, R. B. [*A.*], Gunr. R.A.
HUMPHRYS, D. R. [*Student*], 2nd-Lieut. R.A.
HUTCHINSON, F. M. [*A.*], Capt. R.E.
HUTCHINSON, M. H. [*Student*], 2nd-Lieut. The Hampshire Regt.
JOLLY, E. W. [*Student*], L/Cpl. R.E.
KING, LAURENCE [*A.*], 2nd-Lieut., Genl. List.
KIRKHAM, J. [*Student*], Spr. R.E.
KNOPP, G. A. [*Student*], Gnr. R.A.
LEATHAM, J. WARDLE [*A.*], A.C.2 R.A.F.V.R.
LEICESTER, O. HOWARD [*F.*], Capt. General List.
LEVY, A. P. [*A.*], O/S R.N.
LEWIS, D. H. [*A.*], S/Sgt. R.E.
LOMAS, C. A. [*Student*], R/L/C The Buffs.
LOMAS, L. C. [*A.*], Officer Cadet R.E.
LUXTON, A. C. [*L.*], A/Captn. R.E.
MACALISTER, DONALD [*Student*], 2nd-Lieut. R.E.
MCGILL, J. G. [*A.*], Gnr. R.A.
MCINNES, IVOR [*A.*], Lieut. Royal Australian Engineers.
MACK, A. H. [*A.*], Flt.-Lieut. R.A.A.F.
MACKERETH, D. W. [*Student*], Sgmn. Royal Corps of Signals.
MOIR, B. L. [*A.*], Lieut. R.N.V.R.
MUSGRAVE, B. R. [*Student*], Tpr. Royal Tank Corps.
NELSEY, R. W. [*Student*], A.C.2 R.A.F.V.R.
NICHOLLS, W. E. [*Student*], A.C.1 R.A.F.
NISBET, J. A. V. [*A.*], Lieut.-Commander R.A.N.R.
NORTON, C. A. R. [*A.*], L/Cpl. R.E.
OLLEY, B. W. J. [*A.*], L/Cpl. R.E.
OVERBURY, THOMAS [*Student*], Sub-Lieut. R.N.V.R.
PALMER, B. D. [*A.*], Pte. R.A.M.C.
PARKINSON, E. W. [*L.*], Pilot Officer R.A.F.V.R.
PATRICK, T. E. [*A.*], L/Sgt. R.A.
PEACOCK, KENNETH [*A.*], Tempy. Lieut. R.N.V.R.
PEARSON, C. E. [*A.*], S/Sgt. R.E.
PETERS, J. S. [*A.*], S/Sgt. R.E.
PILCHER, D. E. [*A.*], Spr. R.E.
PINE, A. T. [*Student*], Pte. Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt.
PORRITT, H. H. [*Student*], Gnr. R.A.
PRICE, L. R. C. [*Student*], A.C.2 R.A.F.
PURSER, E. O. [*Student*], Cadet O.C.T.U.
PYMENT, D. [*Student*], E.D. L/Cpl. R.E.
PYNE, G. C. [*Student*], Spr. R.E.
RANGELEY, JACK [*A.*], L/Sgt. R.E.
RENNIE, ROBERT [*A.*], Lieut. R.A.
RINALDI, R.C. [*A.*], Lieut. East African Engineers.
ROTH, S. H. J. [*A.*], 2nd Lieut. Royal Sussex Regt.
RYMILLS, W. G. [*Student*], Gnr. R.A.
SAMSON, W. R. [*Student*], A.C.2 R.A.F.V.R.
SCHOFIELD, JAMES [*A.*], S/Sgt. R.E.
SCOTT, J. MALCOLM [*A.*], Officer Cadet R.E.
SCOTT, WILFRID J. [*A.*], Capt. R.E.
SHAW, ROBERT H. [*A.*], Capt. R.E.
SHERIDAN-SHEDDEN, J. R. [*A.*], 2nd-Lieut. The Devonshire Regt.
SINGLETON, F. W. [*Student*], Pte. R.A.O.C.
STEDMAN, L. R. [*A.*], Capt. R.N.P.C.
SUNDERLAND, F. A. [*Student*], Sgmn. Royal Corps of Signals.
TAYLOR, A. K. [*A.*], Spr. R.E.
TEBBITT, M. C. [*A.*], Pilot Officer R.A.F.V.R.
THOMPSON, F. N. E. [*L.*], Lieut. R.E.
THOMPSON, P. McG. [*A.*], L Cpl. R.E.
THOMS, T. H. [*A.*], 2nd-Lieut. R.E.
THOMSON, R. B. [*A.*], Spr. R.E.
THORNTON, PETER M. [*A.*], Sub-Lieut. R.C.N.V.R.
TODD, GEORGE R. [*A.*], Pte. R.A.P.C.
TONG, S. E. [*A.*], A/L/Cpl. R.E.
TUNSTILL, J. B. [*Student*], Pte. R.A.S.C.
TURNER, F. J. W. [*A.*], Gnr. R.A.
TURNER, W. [*A.*], Spr. R.E.
WADE, JOHN H. [*A.*], Prob. Sub Lt. R.C.N.V.R.
WALDE, S. S. [*Student*], Lieut. R.A.
WALKER, J. R. [*Student*], Gnr. R.A.
WALLS, H. F. [*A.*], Lieut. R.E.
WARREN, A. PETER [*L.*], Capt. R. E.
WATSON, J. B. [*Student*], Spr. R.E.
WEBBER, CHARLES [*L.*], Lieut. R.N.V.R.
WHARFE, H. [*A.*], S/Sgt. R.E.
WHEELER, J. M. [*A.*], Pilot Officer R.A.F.V.R.
WILDE, J. P. [*L.*], Lieut. R.E.
WORMALD, R. D. [*A.*], A.C.2 R.A.F.
WORRON, J. P. [*A.*], Sgmn. Royal Corps of Signals.
YOUNG, F. W. [*Student*], L.A.C. R.A.F.
YOUNG, R. R. [*A.*], Gnr. R.A.

Accessions to the Library

1940-41—II

List of all books, pamphlets, drawings and photographs presented to or purchased by the Library are published periodically. It is suggested that members who wish to be in close touch with the development of the Library should make a point of retaining these lists of reference.

Any notes which appear in the lists are published without prejudice to a further and more detailed criticism.

Books presented by the publishers for review marked R.
Books purchased marked P.
** Books of which there is at least one copy in the Loan Library.*

ARCHITECTURE

BURCKHARDT (JAKOB) 72 + 72.036 (43) : 92 B
Briefe an einen architekten [letters of an architect] 1870-1889.
8¼″. Munich. 1913.
Presented by Mr. H. Rosenthal.

RHIND (J. E.) 72
Reconstruction. Letters on architecture and building. (*From* var. journals, 1938-40.)
pam. 8½″. priv. prin. [1940 or -41.] 6d.
Presented by the Author [*A.*].

YEAR BOOKS :—
BERKS, BUCKS, AND OXON ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION
LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY
INSTITUTE OF SOUTH AFRICAN ARCHITECTS AND CHAPTER OF S.A. QUANTITY SURVEYORS
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
"Annuary" number : Octagon *journal*, Oct. 1940. R.
CAPE PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

(Copy D) 05 : 72
R.I.B.A. (Copies A/C) Issue desk
List of (current) periodicals. [Union list of all architectural and allied periodicals, arranged under countries, showing libraries which receive them.] (Compiled in Library.)
typescript. 10″×8″. 1936.
Bound copy (D), containing full references to libraries.
3 unbound copies (A/C), each containing some references with other information.

THEORY

BLUNT (ANTHONY) 72.01 : 7.01 (09) (45)
Artistic theory in Italy 1450-1600.
8″. viii + 168 pp. + 12 pls. Oxford : O.U.P. 1940. 7s. 6d. P.

HISTORY

JEWSON (NORMAN) 72.03
A Little book of architecture. (Chameleon books, 12.)
7¼″. 80 pp. Oxford, &c. : U.P. 1940. 1s. 6d. P.
× MS.
NEEDHAM (JOHN) 72.03 (485)
The Architecture of Sweden. (Soane Medallion, 1938, report of tour.)
Part i [? all that was produced].
typescript (mounted), & *D.* ob. 13¼″ × 19½″. [c. 1940.]
Presented by the Author [*A.*].

PHILIOS (DÉMÉTRIOS) 72.032.8 (38 E)
Éleusis : ses mystères, ses ruines et son musée . . . fouilles (1882-1894).
8o. Athens. 1896.
Presented by Mr J. E. Yerbury [*F.*].

72.033.1 (45 R)
FROTHINGHAM (A. L.) + 72.033.4/5 (45 R)
*The Monuments of Christian Rome *etc.* (Handbooks of archæology and antiquities.)
7¾″. New York. 1908.
Presented by Mr. J. A. Slater [*F.*]. *To Loan Library.*
Already in Reference Library.

MSS.

ABELL (JOHN), *English architect* 72.034 (42).3 : 92 A
[Notes for biography, including notes by Thomas Blashill ; paper,] The 13th-century restoration of Dore Abbey church, by Thomas Blashill. [18—] ; contract for roofs etc., Abbeydore, 1632-3 [copy] ; [cuttings : phots. of table-tomb of Abell, Sarnesfield, and of room interior].
MSS. & *Ph.* [18—.]
Presented anonymously, through Mr. J. L. Douthwaite, Guildhall Librarian.

BLOMFIELD (*Sir* REGINALD) 72.036 (42) : 92 S
*Richard Norman Shaw, R.A. architect, 1831-1912. A study *etc.*
8¾″. xii + 115 pp. + pls. Lond. : Batsford. 1940. 12s. 6d. R. & P. *and copy presented by the Author*
List of buildings, p. 106.

GIRAULT (CHARLES) 72.036 (44) : 92 Da
*Notes sur la vie et les œuvres de Honoré Daumet *etc.*
4o. Paris. 1919.
Presented by Mr. J. A. Slater [*A.*]. *To Loan Library.*

YORKE (F. R. S.) *and* PENN (COLIN) 72.036.6
A Key to modern architecture. (Blackie's "Key" series.)
7¼″. ix + 180 pp. + 16 pls. Lond. & Glasgow : Blackie. 1939. 5s. P.

PERCIVAL (DAVID) 72.036.6 (47)
The Development of Soviet architecture. (*From* Society of Cultural Relations *etc.*, the Anglo-Soviet Journal, ii, No. 1, Jan.)
extract. 9½″. 1941.
Presented by the S.C.R.

NEW YORK : MUSEUM OF MODERN ART 72.036.6 (73)
Guide to modern architecture. Northeast States. John McAndrew, ed.
8″. 127 pp. New York. [1940.]
Presented by Mrs. John Carter.

DRAWING

SIMSON SHAND, *firm* 72.064 : 744.9] 655
A Handbook of printing types, rules, . . . available for use *etc.*
7″. [xi] + 166 pp. Lond. 1939. R.

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

REDMAN (J. H.) 72.08 : 347.23
Law of landlord and tenant *etc.*
9th ed. The complete law *etc.* By H. A. Hill, assisted by A. W. Nicholls and A. L. Bostock. (Butterworth's Modern text books, No. 2, *cover series title.*)
9¾″. ccxxxiv + 926 + 75 pp. Lond. : Butterworth. 1939. £2 12s. 6d. P.
With First suppt. to 9th ed., 9½″, 1940, fastened into pocket.

SKINNER (C. W.) 72.08 : 347.234.1
The Law of compulsory acquisition of land *etc.*
8¼″. xi + 448 pp. Lond. : Estates Gazette. 1939. 19s. 3d. P.

SLEEPER (H. R.) 72.08 : 608.375
Architectural specifications.
11½″×9¼″. xiii + 822 pp. New York : J. Wiley ; Lond. : Chapman & Hall. [1940.] (£3.) R.

CRESWELL (W. T.) 72.083.2
*The Law relating to building and building contracts.
*3rd ed. The Law relating to building and engineering contracts. By W. T. C—, assisted by N. P. Greig.
8½″. xxiii + 418 pp. Lond. : Pitman. 1940. 16s. P. (2).
Incorporates R.I.B.A. Standard Form of Building Contract, 1939, and Amendment for use during hostilities, 1939.

R.I.B.A. × 72.083.4
[Fees.] Scale of professional charges.
Revised ed. pam. 4″. Lond. 1939. 3d.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF AUCTIONEERS *etc.*
[Report, &c. for 1940.] 1941. R.

BUILDING TYPES
(CIVIL)
× MS.
FREEMAN (A. M.) 752.38/384
Introduction to the design and construction of buildings for road passenger transport. (Thesis for Final Examination, July.)
typescript, *Ink D.* + *Ph.* 13″. [1940.]
Presented by the Author.

× MS.

HUNT (L. E. G.) 725.382
The Design and construction of omnibus and trolleybus garages. (Thesis for Final Examination, Dec.)
typescript. *D.* & *Repr.* 13″. 1940.
Presented by the Author.

725.39

UNITED STATES: CIVIL AERONAUTICS AUTHORITY—TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION: AIRPORT SECTION
Airport design information. *Etc.*
dupl. typescript. 10½″. n.p. 1940.
Presented by the Authority.
With Addendum (Recommended standards for airport lighting), leaf. 1940.

CLAY PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION, *Chicago* 725.39 : 626.8
Airport drainage.
11″. [Chicago. 1939.] R.
× MS.

WILSON (H. E.) 725.4 : 666.3
The Design and layout of potbanks, with special reference to modern trends and developments. (Thesis awarded distinction in Final Examination. Dec.)
typescript, *D.* & *Repr.* 10″. 1940.
Presented by the Author.

HAIGH (A. E.) 725.822.032.8
*The Attic theatre.
8o. Oxford. 1889.
Presented by Mr. J. A. Slater [F.]. To Loan Library.

HENTON (L. W. J.) shelved 725.823.4 : 697.9
*Air conditioning of cinemas. (*In* Instn. of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, Jnl., vi, No. 70, Dec.)
9½″. Lond. 1938.
Presented. To Loan Library.

WAR OFFICE 725.92 : 728] 623
Army. Billeting. The A— B— in Emergency Regulations, 1939, *etc.* (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1939, No. 931.)
pam. 9¾″. Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1939. 1d. R. (2).

ASPHALT ROADS ASSOCIATION *Ltd.* Inf. file 725.96 (42.1)
London—its gates and wall. (*From* the Association's The King's Highway *journal*. xi, No. 3 (Nov.).) [With illus. of gates.]
extract. 10½″. 1940.
The issue presented by the Association.

(RELIGIOUS)

ROSENAU (HELEN) 726.3
Some aspects of the pictorial influence of the Jewish temple. (*In* Palestine Exploration Fund, Quarterly Statement, July.)
pam. 8½″. Lond. 1936.

726.3
The Synagogue and the Diaspora [Dispersion]. (*From* Palestine Exploration Quarterly, July.)
pam. 9½″. Lond. 1937.

726.3 (56.94 C)
Où classer la synagogue de Capernaüm? (*From* Revue d'Histoire et de Philosophie Religieuses.)
pam. 9½″. Strasbourg and Paris. [after 1936.]
—All presented by Dr. Rosenau, the author.

CROWFOOT (J. W.) 726.5 (56.94).033.1/2
*Churches at Bosra and Samaria-Sebaste. (British School of Archæology in Jerusalem: Supplementary papers, 4.)
11½″. Lond. 1937.
Presented by Mr. J. E. Yerbury [F.]. To Loan Library.

BROWN (G. BALDWIN) 726.5.033.4
*From schola to cathedral. A study of early Christian architecture *etc.* 8o. Edin. 1886.

THOMPSON (A. HAMILTON) 726.54 (42).094
*The Ground plan of the English parish church. (Cambridge Manuals *series*.) sm. 8o. Cambridge. 1911.
Reprint, 1913, already in Loan Library.
—Both presented by Mr. J. A. Slater [F.]. To Loan Library.

GODFREY (W. H.) 726.54 (42.25) : 729.361
Axial towers in Sussex churches. (*From* Sussex Archæological Collections. lxxxi.)
pam. 8½″. n.p. [1941.]
Presented by the Author, F.S.A. *[F.].*

KNOOP (DOUGLAS) *and* JONES (G. P.) 726.6/7 (42) : 693.1
Building a medieval cathedral. (Read . . . [to] Society of Friends of Dunblane Cathedral.)
pam. 10″. n.p. 1940.
Presented by Prof. Knoop [Hon. A.].

LAYCOCK (E. P.) 726.6 (71 V)
Canada's most western cathedral [Victoria, B.C.]. The official handbook. (Diocese of British Columbia.)
pam. 8½″. [? Victoria, B.C.] : S.P.C.K. [1933 or after.]
Presented by Archdeacon Laycock, the Author.

THOMAS (C. S.) *and* TAYLOR (F. E.) 726.71 (42.9 N)
Neath Abbey 1130 1938. A short guide to the ruins. From the notes of Glen A. Taylor. C. S. T— and F. E. T—, compilers.
pam. 7¼″. [Neath. 1938.] 9d.
Presented by Mr. C. Stanley Thomas [L.].

(DOMESTIC)

728.1

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOUSING OFFICIALS, *Chicago*: COMMITTEE ON PHYSICAL STANDARDS AND CONSTRUCTION, *and* [AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION:] COMMITTEE ON THE HYGIENE OF HOUSING *etc.*
Practical standards for modern housing. A report *&c.* (N 101.)
dupl. typescript. 11″. 1939. ($1.) *Presented by the Association.*
Incorporating as separately paged Appendix: AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION: COMMITTEE ON THE HYGIENE OF HOUSING. Basic principles of healthful housing. 2nd ed. 1939.

WOLF (GUSTAV) 728.1.094
Die Grundriss-staffel. Eine sammlung von kleinwohnungs-grundrissen [housing plans] *etc.*
12½″. Munich: Callwey. 1931.
Stained. *Presented by Mr. H. Rosenthal.*

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL 728.3 (42.1).03
Indication of houses of historical interest in London.
Vol. ii, in 12 parts, unbound (xiii to xxiv); vols. iii to vi. [Various pubn. Nos.]
12 pams., 8½″; 4 vols., 8″. Lond. [1907-09]; [1912]. 1923. 1930, 1938. 1d. each; ?, 2s., 5s., 5s.
Vol. i, [1908], already in library. Vol. ii, bound, out of print.
New series: London houses of historical interest marked by memorial tablets. [Pamphlets on separate houses or residents.]
Nos. 1 to 8.
8 pams. 8″. [1938 or after—1940.] 1d. each.
? *In progress.*
Vols. i—v *have each an* Appendix, *listing tablets by other authorities, including* Corporation of the City of LONDON.
—All presented by the Council.

MS.

TITCOMBE[?] (JOSEPH), *? builder* 728.3 (42.1) Che
[Cheapside and Ironmonger Lane, houses.] Articles of agreement . . . Betweene Thomas Sceane [?] . . . and Joseph Titcombe[?] . . . [for the erection of] houses of the third sort of building . . . at the corner of Ironmonger Lane and fronting Cheapside *etc.* [With plan.] *Signed by* Thomas Sceane [?]; *witnessed by* Hen. Peke [?], Joseph Clerke, *and* Jam. Oades [?].
MS. (parchment) & *Penc. & Ink D.* 1668.
Presented by the British Records Association.

728.4 (496.11).081.28

DEUTSCHE WERKBUND *and* DEUTSCH-TÜRKISCH VEREINIGUNG
Das Haus der freundschaft in Konstantinopel. Ein wettbewerb deutscher architekten.
9½″×9″. Munich. 1918.
Presented by Mr. H. Rosenthal.
× MS.

COUNCELL (R. E. B.) 728.4 : 796.352
The Design and decoration of golf club houses and buildings connected therewith. (Thesis for Final Examination, July.)
typescript, *Ink D.*, & *Ph.* 13″. 1940.
Presented by the Author.
× MS.

MOULIN (L. C.) 728.54 : 331.827
Housing adolescent workers in industrial and rural areas. (Thesis for Final Examination, July 1940.)
typescript, printed matter, & *Ink D.* 12″. [1940.]
Presented by the Author.
MS.

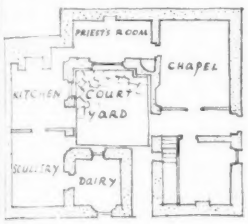
BEDFORD (P. F.) 728.67
Thesis on modern farm buildings. (Thesis for school examination.
typescript, *Repr. of D.*, & *Repr.* 13″. 1940.
(To be continued)

Correspondence

Craven House,
Kingsway
25.2.41

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR,—I was interested in the plans for the industrial house illustrated in the last issue of the JOURNAL, since for some years I used to spend a part of my holidays at Little Hempston Manor in South Devon.



This, I believe, is unique as a small fortified house. The plan, although dating from the thirteenth century, bears comparison with a twentieth-century proposal. Originally it had no external windows.

Yours faithfully,
G. A. JELLICOE [*F.*]

Notes

ARCHITECTS AND DEFERMENT OF CALL-UP

In reply to a question asked in the House of Commons on 13 February by Sir Percy Hurd, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour (Mr. Assheton) stated that after full consideration, the Minister was satisfied that a general reservation of architects over 33 years of age was not necessary and that requirements would be sufficiently met by *deferment of calling up in individual cases.*

Members of military age must note that if they are in architectural employment and wish to have their calling-up deferred, individual application must be made in each case. These should be made in good time and must be supported by the strongest possible evidence.

NATIONAL BUILDINGS RECORD

The following letter from Sir Wilfrid Greene, Master of the Rolls and chairman of the newly formed National Buildings Record, was published in *The Times* on 26 February.

The letter gives a good general description of the work to be done by this important body. The Director is Mr. Walter Godfrey, F.S.A. [*F.*], and the deputy Director, Mr. John Summerson [*A.*]. The N.B.R. telephone number is Welbeck 1881.

TO THE EDITOR OF *The Times*

SIR,—The tragic destruction and mutilation of historic buildings by enemy action, not only in ancient cities like London, Bristol and Coventry, but also in the countryside, have had one immediate sequel. At the invitation of the Royal Institute of British Architects a conference was held on 18 November "to initiate a scheme for the compilation of full graphic, photographic, and other records of buildings of merit, whatever their date, which have been damaged or are in outstanding danger of damage by warfare," and was attended by a large gathering representative of societies interested in the record and preservation of good buildings. As a result the National Buildings Record has been formed under a council with the following membership :—

The Master of the Rolls (chairman), Mr. W. H. Ansell (President, R.I.B.A.), Mr. G. H. Chettle (Ministry of Works and Buildings), Mr. A. W. Clapham (President, Society of Antiquaries), Sir Kenneth Clark (Director, National Gallery), the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Mrs. Arundell Esdaile, Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel (Past-President, R.I.B.A.), Lord Harlech, the Dean of Norwich (chairman of Central Council for the Care of Churches), Sir Charles Peers, and Professor A. E. Richardson, A.R.A.

The urgency of the task which has been undertaken has been recognized by the Government, and the Minister of Works and Buildings has promised the full co-operation of his Department. Through Lord Reith's instrumentality the Treasury has made a grant to enable the framework of an organization to be set up at once, but the extent and speed of the council's activities will depend on public support, which can be of two kinds : (*a*) Voluntary help by those who are able to contribute new or copies of existing records ; and (*b*) assistance by grant or donation to the funds required for urgent surveys.

The work of the National Buildings Record will be threefold : (1) The compilation of a central index of records for purposes of reference, and the avoidance of duplication. This index is already in being, thanks to the Architectural Graphic Records Committee, but contains as yet only a tithe of the material existing throughout the country ; (2) the supplementing of these records by adequate surveys where records are non-existent or incomplete ; (3) the record of damage to buildings and of evidence of history or construction which such damage often discloses. The council is already arranging the closest collaboration with all official and private institutions interested in this work, and will aid, by every means in its power, such surveys as those of the London Survey Committee, the Central Council for the Care of Churches, and others. It will, moreover, seek to give useful advice as to where immediate action can best be directed.

The task is one of considerable magnitude, and the measure of the council's ability to tackle it will be the support that is forthcoming. Without further funds it will be possible only to organize such voluntary services as may be available. Public feeling is now, however, so thoroughly roused in the matter of this menace to our architectural heritage that the sufficiency of the response to this appeal should not for an instant be in doubt. Communications should be addressed to the Director, National Buildings Record, 66 Portland Place, London, W.1, where the Royal Institute of British Architects is giving the Record temporary hospitality.

I am, etc.,
WILFRID GREENE

AUTHORSHIP OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOUSING COMPETITION WINNING DESIGN

In the article on *A Design for a Wartime House*, published in the last number of the JOURNAL, mention was made of the winning design in the R.I.B.A. Industrial Housing Competition as being by Miss Ledeboer. This competition was won by Miss Ledeboer and Mr. George Fairweather in partnership.

"INDUSTRIAL HOUSING IN WARTIME"

CORRECTION

There are unfortunately two misprints in the booklet on the result of the Industrial Housing Competition. On pages 9 and 21 the name of the competing partnership should read :

C. M. Bond, A.R.I.B.A., Mrs. A. Lee, A.R.I.B.A., and L. Enevoldson [*Student*] R.I.B.A.

ARCHITECTURAL PAPERS WANTED BY SERVING MEMBER

A member of the Institute, 2nd Lieut. E. A. Groves, R.E., serving overseas in the Army, has written asking for architectural magazines. Any member who can send him copies of recent papers is asked to do so, addressing them, fully stamped, to the R.I.B.A. We are not allowed to publish the addresses of members in the Forces, but will forward any parcels received. If many more arrive than one member can want, we shall arrange for their distribution to other serving members.

SIR REGINALD BLOMFIELD'S NORMAN SHAW

The life of R. Norman Shaw, by Sir Reginald Blomfield, reviewed by Mr. W. G. Newton in the last number, was published by Messrs. Batsford, at the price of 12s. 6d.

AMERICAN OPINION AND THE BRITISH EFFORT

We published in November a letter which the President had sent to the Editor of *The Architectural Forum.* Miss Ruth Goodhue, Managing Editor of the *Forum* has written to Mr. Ansell, in reply :—

DEAR MR. ANSELL,

I am wondering if my letter to you has been received. In the event that it has not, I should like to restate our very warm appreciation for your open letter to the architects in the United States which was published in the November issue, devoted to the subject of national defence, copies of which we have mailed you.

I wrote, asking your reaction to a plan whereby we might, in some small way, show our appreciation to you personally for your efforts and at the same time alleviate a situation which has arisen.

Because of the monetary restrictions, a number of subscribers in England find it impossible to see copies of *The Forum*. It occurred to us that you might approve our suggestion that we set aside $100 to be known, for convenience sake, as The Ansell or R.I.B.A. Fund, against which payments for subscriptions to *The Architectural Forum* might be credited to some dozen or so English architects. If this suggestion has your endorsement, we shall be very pleased to have you send us 12 or 15 names and addresses. The subscription can, if you so wish, start with the November Defence issue.

All of us here are touched by your magnificent effort and are hopeful that our President's promises of aid can be materialised quickly. Certainly, American public opinion is mobilised to support action.

Yours cordially,
RUTH GOODHUE,
Managing Editor

The President has made his allocation in response to Miss Goodhue's offer of copies of *The Architectural Forum* for British readers.

Obituary

C. F. A. VOYSEY [*F.*]

Mr. Howard Robertson [*F.*] writes :

The name of C. F. A. Voysey is already included in architectural history.

The present chaos will never obliterate the widespread influence which, in his prime, he exerted on continental domestic architects ; and when his biography is written, as it surely will be, the pioneering quality of his buildings, with their complete independence of character, will bring home to English architects the reasons why Voysey so richly deserved the award of the Royal Gold Medal.

The little personal idiosyncracies in Voysey's work, the buttresses, the high-waisted interiors, a certain consciousness of arts and crafts, are now outmoded. But these things were in trend prophetic of a later era when design went through that process of cleaning up, of space making, which is one of the genuine contributions of the contemporary movement.

There is something indubitably permanent, however, in Voysey's achievement of mass and grouping, and his furtherance of homely traditional style in his masses of white wall, grouped windows and stretches of grey-green roof. These, in their day, startled layman and architect alike by the simplicity of the appeal which they made on behalf of form and materials happily combined.

A Crusadership for what he considered rightness both in architecture and man's conduct, a creativeness which included—years ago—a fully formulated scheme for a materials building centre, a friendly combativeness which never descended to animosity, and an individuality in small endearing things, make C. F. A. Voysey a figure to be missed.

But his contribution to architecture, like that of all artists who express deep convictions, is so real that his reputation will surely grow in the years to come.

Mr. Noel D. Sheffield [*F.*] writes :

SIR,—My first introduction to Charles Voysey came about in rather a curious way. For nearly three years in the late 'nineties I went regularly every Saturday afternoon to the Saturday Popular Co. certs held in the old St. James's Hall in Piccadilly, to listen to the Joachim and other string quartettes. My constant neighbour in the 1s. seats in the orchestra after some months spoke to me, and we became friendly. I was impressed to find he was Herbert Voysey, the younger brother of Charles. Herbert, knowing my admiration for Charles, thought he could get me into his brother's office as an improver. One Saturday we took an electric cab, then a great novelty, as far as Baker Street, travelling at the break-neck speed of about 20 miles per hour. I spent the week end at the house of his father, the Revd. Charles Voysey, who had a considerable following at the Theistic Church in Swallow Street, Piccadilly. His house, designed by Charles, Junior, was in Platts Lane, Hampstead, and I well remember the thrill when I saw my first Voysey house.

There was a war in progress when I first entered Voysey's office at 23 York Place, Baker Street, but there was then no interference with building or other amenities in civil life.

Charles Voysey had a horror of anything commercial, and there was certainly nothing commercial about the way in which he ran his office. There was no typist, no typewriter, no telephone, and no paid staff. He wrote all his own letters. Voysey loved his work, and worked hard. He was a marvellously quick and skilled draughtsman, his drawings being made in pencil on Whatman's paper, and coloured. Owing to his speed, the paper of the finished drawing was as clean as when he started. He seldom used india-rubber. Photo prints were not in vogue in those days, and all drawings had to be traced by his small staff.

Voysey had a great dislike of building restrictions, and felt he should make his own bye-laws. Although a very kindly man, he was autocratic with his clients and probably lost work for this reason. He said the only satisfactory client was one who went abroad whilst the house was building.

His houses had a reputation for cheapness, but they were not cheap, except by comparison with the ornate domestic buildings that had so recently been the vogue. His construction was sometimes extravagant, and there was often waste of material. The roof collars were halved and dovetailed to the rafters in contrast to the modern method of fixing with two or three nails. Central heating was then not much in use, so with fireplaces in every bedroom, he made a feature of his plain stacks with their black pots. His buildings were mostly of rough cast facing, sometimes with tarred plinths, with Bath stone or local stone flush dressings to window openings, and nearly always the mullions were of stone with iron casements and lead lights. Roofs were generally of Westmorland slates. External paint was always bright green. He started the vogue for buttresses, which were appropriate when under the eaves, but not so pleasing on the face of the gable ends. Voysey designed many articles in use in a house in metal and wood, and he said the architect should design everything even down to the tooth-picks.

Voysey's furniture, though different from anything previously seen, was to me the least interesting part of his work, although some of it was fine. The chairs were uncomfortable.

His designs for wall-papers, fabrics and carpets were original and charming, both in design and colour.

When I was with him he was designing some of his best works and his host of imitators had hardly started.

He had just finished a house at Sandgate for H. G. Wells, and I remember Wells calling at the office, but his name was then unknown to me, although he had had some success with "The Wheels of Chance" and "Love and Mr. Lewisham."

Voysey's leaning was towards Gothic, and he had, I think, a real dislike for Classic or Renaissance, and I remember him referring to Wren as "poor creature," a usual expression of his when he disagreed with someone's views.

I wrote to him when he received the Institute Gold Medal, and he replied, but I felt the honour came too late to be appreciated by the old man.

Although he had many admirers and many adverse critics, he was not, in 1900, thought of as the pioneer which he undoubtedly was.

My early enthusiasm for Voysey's work still remains after forty years of mature judgment.

MR. C. F. A. VOYSEY'S CAREER

Mr. C. F. A. Voysey was born in 1857. He was articled to J. P. Seddon for five years and subsequently worked as an "improver" in George Devey's office. The following is a list of some of his better-known works :—

Convalescent Home, Dorking (near), Surrey. *Cottage Hospital*, Beaworthy, Devon. *Cottages*, Elmsthorpe, Bradfield, Berks. *Factory* at Chiswick, for Messrs. Sanderson's. *Houses*, Bedford Park, Chiswick ; Castlemorton, Worcs. ; Chorley Wood, *The Orchard* (his own former home) ; Compton, *Prior's Field* ; Frinton-on-Sea, *The Homestead* ; Godalming, *Norney* ; Guildford (near), *Littleholme* and *Wancote* ; Haslemere, *New Place* ; Hillingdon ; Malvern, *Perrycroft* ; Studland Bay ; Windermere, *Broadleys*. *Inn*, Stetchworth, *White Horse*. *Office Building*, New Broad Street, E.C. *War Memorials*, Malvern Wells, Potters Bar, York Minster : King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (won in competition).

Mr. Voysey was the author of two books, *Reason as a Basis of Art*, a pamphlet published in 1906, and *Individuality*, published in 1915. An exhibition of his work was held at the Batsford Gallery in 1931. He was master of the Art Workers' Guild in 1924.

OTTO RUDOLF SALVISBERG

Many of his friends in this country had not heard until a few days ago of the death of the Swiss architect, Otto Rudolf Salvisberg, which occurred suddenly last December. Professor Salvisberg (he was Professor of Architecture at the Technical High School of Zurich) was 58 years of age when he died. He seemed to those who knew him a man who had just attained to, if indeed he had reached his fullest stature as an architect, for the qualities that distinguish his work are of the kind

that generally mature slowly and can long continue to develop.

His buildings have something of the satisfactoriness of a first-rate machine, and they also give a pleasure akin to that derived from seventeenth century Dutch painting. Precision and delight taken in precision; skilled and severely conscientious use of appropriate materials with infinite pains and pleasure taken in welding them into an organic whole: these give to the work of Salvisberg a distinction and a sense of integrity which his bold and spacious planning completes.

The extensive offices, laboratories and factory of Messrs. Hoffman Laroche at Basle is an outstanding example of his work, and we are fortunate in having a building of the same sort for an associated company at Welwyn Garden City carried out in co-operation with Mr. Stanley Brown. The School of Engineering in the Federal Institute of Technology at Zurich, a new building for the University at Berne, and a most delightful maternity hospital in the same city come to mind as typical works. All are distinguished by the lucidity of their planning and the perfection of their finish. Swiss workmanship reaches a standard of perfection which may well make us envious. Salvisberg did not create that standard, but he used it with imagination as a prime factor in his effects, and all his buildings bear witness—as, indeed, do those of all the better Swiss architects—to the fact that there need be no feeling of cheapness or crudity in even the most utilitarian of structures.

Salvisberg was a Corresponding Member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and also an Honorary Member of The Architectural Association. The members of that Society who visited Switzerland in 1939 will remember his kindness and his enthusiasm in helping them to see the best that Switzerland had to show in architecture. His activities as a busy practising architect and as a Professor of Architecture did not deprive Salvisberg of an appearance of unruffled cheerfulness and well-being, and it is hard to believe that he is dead. His work had none of the excessiveness in any direction that makes for an easy success. Yet his clients and the public delighted in it, and his fellow architects in many countries recognised Salvisberg as unquestionably a master of his profession.

J. M. E.

Membership Lists

ELECTION : MARCH 1941

The following candidates for membership were elected in March 1941.

AS HON. ASSOCIATE (1)

FITZMAURICE : ROBERT, B.Sc.(Eng.), University of Birmingham, A.M.Inst.C.E.

AS FELLOWS (4)

FAREY : CYRIL ARTHUR [*A.* 1918].

LOVETT : WILLIAM FRANCIS BENJAMIN [*A.* 1934].

PULLEN : ROGER KENDALL, A.A. Diploma [*A.* 1932].

And the following Licentiate who has passed the qualifying Examination :—

PHILLIPS : GEOFFREY GEORGE, Bridgnorth.

AS ASSOCIATES (33)

BAXTER : DENIS.

BROWN : BERTRAM GOULD, Cambridge.

BUSHELL : PHILIP EDWARD, Blackpool.

CHILTON : EDWIN RAYMOND, Northallerton.

CLAYTON : ROBERT WALLACE, Leeds.

COATES : LEWIS REYNOLD, Consett.

CURRIE : (MISS) MARY ELIZABETH, Lenzie.

CUTHILL : CHARLES MITCHELL.

FREARSON : ARTHUR, Grange-over-Sands.

FREEMAN : ALBERT MARTIN.

GEMMELL : ARTHUR, Leeds.

HADDY : JOSEPH ALAN, Wallasey.

HAMILTON : HORACE JAMES DICK, Dip.Arch.(Glas.), Glasgow.

HAZLEWOOD : WILLIAM RONALD, Liverpool.

HENDERSON : HENRY.

HOLTBY : RICHARD, North Ferriby.

HUNTER : DUNCAN MACPHERSON, Glasgow.

KAY : HAROLD ASKEW, Preston.

LENNON : JOHN DENNIS, Lieut. R.E.

MCCLELLAND : JOHN, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

MEDD : DAVID LESLIE.

MIRZA : MEHDI ALI.

MUNDY : WILFRID HENRY.

PEAT : EDGAR FOWLER, Newport, Isle of Wight.

ROBINSON : PATRICK JOSEPH, Dublin.

SALISBURY : GEORGE, Southport.

STONE : STANLEY JOHN, Aldershot.

THOMAS : RHYS BRONWYN.

THORNTON : WALTER REAVELL, Portadown.

TOCHER : WILLIAM ROME, Dunoon.

UPRIGHT : MALCOLM, Tunstall.

WILSON : HAROLD EDWARD, Southport.

YARDI : SADASHIV RAGHUNATH, Dip.Arch.(London), Edinburgh.

AS LICENTIATES (6)

CASSIDY : WILFRED JOSEPH, Blackpool.

CROFTS : EDWARD GORDON, Pontefract.

HILL : WILLIAM ERIC CHARLES, Devizes.

KEIGHLEY : JAMES, Burnley.

TURNER : RONALD JAMES.

UPTON-PROWSE : JAMES ALFRED, Leeds.

ELECTION : APRIL 1941

An election of candidates for membership will take place in April 1941. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Byelaws are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Thursday, 27 March.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS HON. FELLOWS (2)

STONEHAVEN, THE RIGHT HON. LORD REITH OF, P.C., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.C.L., LL.D., M.Inst.C.E., Minister of Works and Buildings, Harrias House, Beaconsfield. Proposed by the Council.

GREENE, THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILFRID ARTHUR, P.C., O.B.E., M.C., Hon. D.C.L., Hon. LL.D., Master of the Rolls, The Wilderness, Holmbury St. Mary, Surrey. Proposed by the Council.

AS FELLOWS (10)

GADD : GEORGE CYRIL [*A.* 1922], Town Hall Chambers, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire ; Top House, Rock Hill, Bromsgrove. J. B. Surman, G. Drysdale and Lieut.-Col. H. G. Wicks.

HOBBS : GEOFFREY BRYANT [*A.* 1931], 50 Carlton Hill, N.W.8. J. Leech, K. Dalgliesh and S. Tatchell.

METAYERS : LIEUT. HENRY ALFRED, R.E. [*A.* 1936], Royal Engineers H.Q., Corsham, Wilts ; "Cæsarea," Pickwick Road, Corsham. Major A. E. Henson, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Brown and H. O. Corfiato.

MILLETT : DOUGLAS GLADSTONE [*A.* 1925], Trust Houses, Ltd., 53 Shorts Gardens, W.C.2 ; 113 Wickham Way, Beckenham, Kent. H. Redfern, S. H. Egan and W. H. Arend,

PENBERTHY : ARTHUR JOHN [*A.* 1932], 6 Finchfield Gardens, Wolverhampton. J. B. Surman, H. Cherrington and S. J. Stainton.

STEELE : FRANK REGINALD [*A.* 1930], City Architect's Dept., Eagle House, Colston Avenue, Bristol 1 ; "Sundial Cottage," Castle View Road, Clevedon, Somerset. J. N. Meredith, C. G. Skinner and Chas. H. White.

And the following Licentiates who are qualified under Section IV, Clause 4 (*c*) (ii), of the Supplemental Charter of 1925 :—

BARKER : HERBERT MAYER, 121 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2 ; Kilrenny Cottage, Bearsden, Dumbartonshire. C. Sinclair, G. Lennox and J. Weekes.

BARR : EWEN SYDNEY, 20 Berkeley Street, W. ; 18 Holly Mount, Hampstead. T. R. Somerford, O. H. Leicester and P. C. Boddy.

HOWARTH : FRED, Sandilands Hall, Towyn, Merioneth. O. P. Milne, S. N. Cooke and F. H. Shayler.

TURNER : SYDNEY ROBERT, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2 ; 27 West Drive, Cheam, Surrey. R. C. White-Cooper, H. W. Horsley and S. Toy.

AS ASSOCIATES (21)

The name of a school, or schools, after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised course.

BEECHAM : (MISS) PHYLLIS BEAUCHAMP [The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London], 3 Monmouth Road, Watford, Herts. J. Addison, H. Bennett and J. R. Young.

BULL : WILLIAM RALPH [Architectural Association], 22 Pembridge Villas, W.11. O. Hill, and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (*d*).

CORNER : THOMAS HENRY [Final], 99 Mandale Road, Acklam, Middlesbrough. R. J. Archibald, R. R. Kitching and W. Haslock.

DOREY : WILFRID ATHELSTAN [Final], c/o Ministry of Works and Buildings, Palace Hotel, Southport, Lancs. J. Addison, C. J. Mole and F. C. Cowderoy-Dale.

DOWLAND : BERNARD HAROLD [Final], Flat 3, West End House, Bowness-on-Windermere. J. H. Forshaw, Prof. R. A. Cordingley and G. E. Charlewood.

EDWARDS : GEORGE LEWIS, Dip.Arch.(Cardiff) [Welsh School of Architecture], 55 Richmond Road, Cardiff. W. S. Purchon, T. A. Lloyd and P. Thomas.

FERGUSON : WALTER KEITH [Final], "Stokenhill," 48 Uphill Grove, Mill Hill, N.W.7. J. Addison, E. Williams and A. G. Porri.

FISHER : ARTHUR [Special Final Examination], 171 Bradford Road, Riddlesden, Keighley. H. W. Barker, W. Illingworth and E. Morley.

GILFILLAN : (MISS) JANET CRAIG STEWART [Glasgow School of Architecture], 3 Bowmont Terrace, Glasgow, W.2. T. H. Hughes, W. Ross and W. J. Smith.

GOULD : STANLEY CHARLES, P.A.S.I. [Final], 27 Thornbury Avenue, Southampton. J. Bennett, L. S. Stanley and S. Bentley.

JOHNSON : ROGER DANILY [Final], Henbury Vicarage, Macclesfield, Cheshire. I. Taylor, C. G. Agate and G. N. Hill.

KNOWLES : RONALD WILSHIRE [University of Liverpool], 96 St. George's Road, Wallasey. Prof. L. B. Budden, H. Thearle and B. A. Miller.

LEVER : HERBERT [Final], 202 Middleton Road, Heywood, Lancs. C. G. Agate, F. Jones and H. T. Seward.

LEWIS : BASIL ALFRED PETER WINTON [University of London], 9 Devonshire Road, Hatch End, Middlesex. Prof. A. E. Richardson, H. O. Corfiato and L. S. Stanley.

LEWIS : DOUGLAS ERIC WESLEY [Special Final Examination], 60 Hazel Grove, Mapperley, Nottingham. A. C. Cowtan, C. W. Box and Lieut.-Col. H. P. L. Cart de Lafontaine.

MURRAY : JOHN EWING [Glasgow School of Architecture], "Dalrowan," Castlehill Road, Ayr. T. H. Hughes, J. A. Morris and W. Cowie.

SANDERSON : GEORGE STEWART [Special Final Examination], 104 Marlborough Hill, Harrow, Middlesex. W. G. Newton, W. T. Curtis and C. D. Andrews.

STRONG : ALFRED JOHN [Final], 18 Southcliff Park, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex. T. E. Scott, Sir James West and P. K. Hanton.

WAITES : REGINALD ROGERS [Special Final Examination], Ladywell House, Ackworth, Pontefract. G. F. Pennington, E. E. Morgan and G. H. Foggitt.

WILKINSON : JOHN [Final], Platt Fields Lodge, Rusholme, Manchester 14. F. Jones, Prof. J. H. Worthington and C. G. Agate.

WILLIAMS : ARTHUR BRADBURY B.Arch.Hons.(Liverpool) [University of Liverpool], Ty-Brith, Ruthin Road, Mold, N. Wales. Prof. L. B. Budden, J. E. Marshall and H. Thearle.

AS LICENTIATES (4)

BELL : MARSHALL, c/o The City Architect, 18 Cloth Market, Newcastle-upon-Tyne ; "Brandelhow," Pelton, Chester-le-Street, Co. Durham. R. G. Roberts, R. N. Mackellar and J. A. Clarke.

CARTER : EDWARD ALFRED HAROLD, Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Dept., Metropolitan Borough of Stepney, Camperdown House, Half Moon Passage, Aldgate, E.1. B. J. Belsher, B. W. Stuttle and V. Wilkins.

CLARKE : GEORGE WILLIAM, Architect's Dept., British Home Stores, Ltd., 221/3 Baker Street, N.W.1 ; 24 Stoneleigh Crescent, Ewell, Surrey. A. L. Farman, H. C. Smart and R. C. Foster.

WALKER : RAYMOND WILLIAM, Deputy County Architect to the Kesteven (Lincs.) County Council, County Offices, Sleaford ; Gordon House, Sleaford, Lincs. C. B. Metcalfe, J. F. Lenton and J. R. White.

Notices

THE USE OF TITLES BY MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE

In view of the passing of the Architects Registration Act, 1938, members whose names are on the Statutory Register are advised to make use simply of the title "Chartered Architect" after the R.I.B.A. affix. The description "Registered Architect" is no longer necessary.

The attention of members is also drawn to Counsel's opinion on the use of the affixes F., A. and L.R.I.B.A. by unregistered persons printed on page 190 of the June 1940 issue of the JOURNAL.

ASSOCIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the next available election they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Secretary R.I.B.A. as soon as possible.

BUILDING SURVEYING EXAMINATION

The R.I.B.A. Examination qualifying for candidature as Building Surveyor under Local Authorities will be held at the R.I.B.A. on 7, 8 and 9 May 1941. Applications for admission to the examination must be received not later than 1 April 1941.

CESSATION OF MEMBERSHIP

Under the provisions of Bye-law 21, the following have ceased to be members of the Royal Institute :—

As Associate : Cecil Dain.

As Licentiate : William Glover Mooney.

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MEMBERS' COLUMN

PRACTICES AND PARTNERSHIPS

THE partnership previously subsisting between Frank Gollins [*A.*] and Reginald Arthur Smeeton [*A.*], carrying on business as chartered and registered architects, at 16 Bennetts Hill, Birmingham, 2, under the style or firm of Gollins & Smeeton, has been dissolved by mutual consent as from 31 October 1940, and that the late partners will continue in practice individually at the following addresses : Mr. Frank Gollins, 16 Bennetts Hill, Birmingham, 2 ; and Mr. R. A. Smeeton, "Hartle," Bell-broughton, Worcestershire.

DURING his military service the practice of Mr. L. Mason Appa, A.M.T.P.I. [*A.*], will be conducted by Messrs. D. R. Nolans & Co., chartered surveyors, at 8 Pudding Lane, Maidstone, Kent.

MR. LAURENCE KING announces that during his period of military service his practice hitherto conducted at Bloomsbury House, 165 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, will be carried on by Mr. C. S. White [*F.*], of Messrs. Keith Murray & C. S. White, c/o of whom all future business communications should be addressed at 19 Russell Square, W.C.1. Telephone No. : Museum 1049.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

MESSRS. YOUNG & HALL (Partners, Mr. Alner W. Hall, M.C. [*F.*], Mr. Francis J. Humphry [*F.*], Mr. Charles Scriven [*F.*], Mr. F. G. M. Butlin [*F.*]), have moved into new offices at Crown Buildings, 9 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1. Tel. : Holborn 3518.

MR. W. A. CESSFORD BALL [*A.*] announces the removal of his practice from Grantham House, Putney Heath, S.W.15, to 13 South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.1. Telephone : Chancery 7687.

MR. AMBROSE ROY BRAMLEY [*A.*] has changed his address to Highbury House, High Street, Boston Spa, Yorks.

MR. A. L. N. RUSSELL [*F.*] has changed his office address to Ashburnham House, Little Dean's Yard, S.W.1.

MR. ELLIS E. SOMAKE [*A.*] has changed his address to c/o Messrs. T. P. Bennett & Son, 19 North Road, Highgate, N.6. Tel.: Mountview 7691.

MR. JOHN A. VIDEAN [*L.*] has changed his office address to 109 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.2. Tel.: Holborn 8069.

OWING to the total destruction of his office premises by enemy action, Mr. Harold Goslett [*F.*] has transferred his office until further notice to Royston Lodge, Oakleigh Road, Hatch End, Middlesex.

R.I.B.A. JOURNALS WANTED

WANTED, R.I.B.A. JOURNAL, Vols. I to XXXIII, or other runs. Please offer Tiranti, c/o Tice & Lynch, 21 Pearl Street, New York.

HOUSE TO LET

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